

# "KILL WITHOUT JOY!"

The Complete  
*How to Kill*  
Book



John Minnery

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Fingertip Firepower: Pen Guns, Knives, and Bombs

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*"Kill Without Joy!"*

*The Complete How to Kill Book*

by John Minnery

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ISBN 0-87364-647-9

*How to Kill: Vol. I*

by John Minnery

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ISBN 0-87364-005-9

*How to Kill: Vol. IV*

by John Minnery

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ISBN 0-87364-176-0

*How to Kill: Vol. II*

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ISBN 0-87364-128-0

*How to Kill: Vol. V*

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ISBN 0-87364-201-5

*How to Kill: Vol. III*

by John Minnery

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ISBN 0-87364-156-6

*How to Kill: Vol. VI*

by John Minnery

Copyright © 1984 by Paladin Press

ISBN 0-87364-285-6

Printed in the United States of America

Published by Paladin Press, a division of

Paladin Enterprises, Inc., P.O. Box 1307,

Boulder, Colorado 80306, USA.

(303) 443-7250

Direct inquiries and/or orders to the above address.

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## WARNING

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## PREFACE

The object of this study is to instruct the reader in the techniques of taking another human life, up close, and doing it well. You may well find this booklet offensive, repulsive, brutal, and vicious. It is meant to be. It is completely contemptuous of human life and my only admonition to the would-be assassin is: Kill without joy.

No attempt is made to differentiate between the moral good or bad and the complexities of the motives of the reader are not delved into. This book will merely show you how to kill.

The victim (i.e. subject) can be said also to benefit because he is despatched with as little pain as possible and his suffering and misery need not be great.

This work will not teach you how to torture or brutally abuse another human being. It will not advocate the individual destruction of anyone in particular. In most cases it will not advise how to approach or dispose of the subject.

My only premise is there are times when one must attack with complete ruthlessness and fight with lethal fury. This fury and ruthlessness must be harnessed and directed to do the gravest possible damage — to kill.

The professional killer be he a soldier or a cold warrior (i.e. government directed assassin) has a duty to kill on command his country's enemies, who, for whatever reason, cannot be permitted to go on living. Special Forces have assassination squads that are employed in guerrilla and counter-insurgency operations. It is in the hope of making these people more effective that this booklet is written.

To kill at close range, five to ten feet or at arm's length and closer, requires the deftness of a surgeon and the ferocity of a rabid animal. One must have complete confidence in one's ability to kill, and this means he must know the human body — one must practice what amounts to black medicine and do the exact opposite of what a doctor might do to save life.

Most of the methods in this work are for urban situations which impose different restrictions on the choice of weapons that a soldier might have in the field. The assassin will often be forced to kill in the open, in a park, on the street, in an alley, or room, or any one of a dozen other places where the risks of being discovered and captured are greatest. In most cases he will have only one chance and he must be sure he knows when, where and how to kill.

Bramford, Ont., 1973

## LESSON ONE: THE TARGET

No study of the methods can be carried out without first considering the target at which the techniques are directed: the human body.

In the assault on the body the aims are to: 1 - Stop the breathing, 2 - Start the bleeding, 3 - Promote established shock.

These aims are what all weapons are designed to fulfill. There is no point in riddling a man with bullets if not one of them hits a vital spot. Similarly, it is a truism that a man can be tortured to death by a thousand cuts with not one being fatal in itself. There then must, ideally, be one blow, one slash, one bullet that causes death.

First we must consider the medium that gives all life — oxygen. Cut off oxygen, cut off life. There are several parts of the body that control our intake of oxygen in the form of air. Primarily there are the motor nerves of the brain that are the stimulus for the act of breathing. This is located in the back of the head, just above the spine. This can be crushed with a club or torn with a bullet. A blow with the hand must be very forceful indeed but a good booted kick would be adequate to cause the damage necessary. Working downwards we come to the neck. Blows to the back of the neck apart from damaging the spine, can force the vertebrae forward and impinge on the windpipe and cause asphyxiation. The wind pipe can be slashed and the blood will fill the lungs. Usually, however, this method of death is the result of severe blood loss, but the net result is oxygen starvation. Naturally, choking causes death and it must be divorced from strangulation at this point.

Choking is the cutting off of air to the lungs as the result of a constriction or crushed windpipe.

Strangulation is the depriving of oxygenated blood going to the brain by stemming the flow at the carotid arteries. This is death by anoxia.

The lungs and breathing system can be assailed by gases. Smothering, too, can be accomplished by assassination methods.

Attacking the lungs themselves is not a very quick death as in the case of a bullet or knife puncture for this deflates the lung. The lung on the opposite side can carry on alone —if need be. This must be kept in mind and steps should be taken to insure the failure of both lungs.

The second vital function that serves as a target is the system that carries oxygen — the blood.



The severing of a major blood vessel is one of the best ways of causing death. This can be accomplished with blades, bullets and in some cases with bludgeons. (The blows are directed at the ribs and breastbone to split or splinter them and to drive them into the heart. Severe palm heel strikes have been known to do this also. Driving the fist into the floating ribs can force them into the liver, but death will not immediately ensue.)

The seat of power in this system is the heart. The heart can be destroyed by bullets, daggers, or even with a sharp ice-pick or knitting needle.

Any wound to the heart would be desirable. However, there are also large veins and arteries just above it. Locations to cut are obvious, namely: the neck, wrists, inside of the elbows, under the armpits, inside the thighs and the kidneys. The blood can be attacked with poisons and gases also.

The third and final consideration is shock. This involves the third major system of the body — the nervous system. Shock can be brought on by any of the previous conditions and is a primary cause of death.

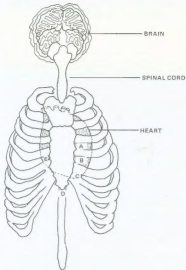
Attacks on this system involve electrocution, spinal damage, brain destruction, traumatic burns, and gross damage to the vital organs.

The easiest way to bring on shock is by severing a major artery. It is clear that all the vital targets are interrelated and the destruction of one is the destruction of all. Even so it is imperative to attempt to destroy at least two of these targets and if possible all three when you kill the subject.

To Review: The aims are a/ stop the breath, b/ start the bleeding, c/ promote shock.

The Targets: (i) the brain  
 (ii) the heart  
 (iii) the spine

## THE TARGETS



A B C D Are all places to attack with the knife, or needle-pick. E is an alternate

## LESSON TWO: TO KILL UNARMED

Let us now consider the instruments that cause individual destruction.

Evolution of weapon design lends itself readily to the present discussion. The first weapon used by one man to kill another was himself. His own fists, feet and teeth were the natural weapons that he used.

The grappling, throwing and striking techniques are only peripheral to this study and as there are many fine books and courses on this subject they will not be delved into here.

In using one's bare hands to kill it is necessary to constantly bear in mind the vulnerable points of the body that allow access to the targets and to inflict the maximum possible damage to them.

Killing must, therefore, be the end product and the whole purpose of the weapon's function. In the case of bare handed killing the action centres around the head and throat. Forceful well-aimed blows are to be directed against the windpipe and the voice-box at the front of the neck. The intention is to achieve complete collapse and flattening of the windpipe. Once squashed the mucous in the throat effectively seals it and air can flow neither in nor out. This can be accomplished by using the fist but more commonly an edge of hand, or karate-chuho is employed. Also if the subject has been downed, the foot can be stomped onto the voice-box with the same result.

The skin in the hollow of the neck is very thin and can be pierced much like one would a plastic bag with the fingers and nails and should be ripped open to allow access to the windpipe directly. The blood vessels in the neck such as the carotid arteries and the jugular veins can be severely damaged with edge of hand blows and the underlying nerves suffer also. They can be attacked even more directly with the teeth. These vessels are just under the skin and run along both sides of the windpipe and can be easily bitten into. The object is not to cut off blood but to tear these vessels out. The front teeth or incisors are used. They should sink into the skin and vessels and then the head is pulled away with a violent jerk leaving a wound that will cause death in short order.

The throat can be constricted by the hands as in throttling and by the forearm in a rear strangle or by the legs in a scissor grip. All require maximum strength to be applied to ensure death. The subject should be under control in two seconds and unconscious within another fifteen to twenty. The grip should be maintained for three minutes — until after the body has

# THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN STRANGLES AND CHOKES:

Affects the windpipe



Crushed windpipe  
ex: Stick strangle or  
edge of hand blow.



**CHOKE**  
ex: Forearm pressure.

Affects carotid arteries



**STRANGLE**  
ex: Finger Pressure

Affects both windpipe and arteries



**HANG**  
ex: Commando strangle.

sufficed causing rig and tremors have ceased. At the end of that time a coup de grace should still be administered.

Another method of strangulation or more precisely choking, is done with the two fingers. The thumb and forefinger are driven into the throat and get together like pincers, so the trachea and the main esophagus, just above the larynx, are closed off. (No digital pressure is applied and maintained until the subject expires.)

At the back of the neck is the trachea and spine cord. This is attacked with a knife. (By a blow in the back of the neck and back to be more effective the feet should be shod.)

Blows to the face are also a general rule in fighting and are not encouraged. His temples, however, are to be targeted so that a blow can bring on unconsciousness and death.

The head should be grasped when the subject is downed, lifted by the forehead or ears, and smashed unmercifully into the ground. This severely depresses the back and base of the skull, and death will be quick.

A chin jab with the heel of the palm can cause a knock out if delivered hard enough, even a broken neck.

The one exception to this rule is the eyes. Severe damage to the brain can be done when the thumbs are rubbed into the eyes and pressing upwards along for the center of the head. (The thumbs break, but with the skull and nose can in broken bone length. At the same time the head is grasped in the neck and given a jerk resulting in more brain damage. (The eyes, of course, are destroyed.)

When the subject has been downed, he who is downed can be targeted in the back of the head which is the most vulnerable spot. A blow to the back of the head can be used against the lower spine where the feet can dip into it with a forceful kick, the aim being derangement of the spine and the severing of the cord. The best point for this is in between the shoulder blades. A broken neck can cause death when it fails to give the head support and falls forward and constricts the windpipe.

The bones about the head can be crushed and driven inwards to impale a person's body. In the case of a "cottonball" or "cottonbone" the blow is the palm of the hand which can cause splintering and damage the brain. The ribs can normally be crushed by the feet. This can cause the lungs to collapse if punctured also.

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Very forceful and accurate blows to the plexus in the pit of the stomach and the groin can also result in death but normally only unconsciousness results. The same holds true with plexus to the armpits. If death does occur

HEAD SMASH



EYE GOUGE



TWO-FINGERED  
STRANGLE



in these areas  $A$  is the result of severe shock.

Most hand-to-hand courses aim primarily at submission or control of the subject. Killing if it does take place is a by-product or spin-off and is not necessarily anathema in most self-defense methods. The assassin must be absolutely ruthless, on the contrary, and must take every opportunity to kill.

## LESSON THREE: CLUBS FOR KILLERS

The weapon we now consider is the low-slug club. This weapon has been with us since cavemen days and has proved its lethality over time. It can be several forms and comes under a variety of names these days: baseball bat, root, night-stick, sand-bat, cosh, flag, sap, etc. But basically it is a heavy, hard and massive crushing instrument that is an extension of the human arm and fist.

For purposes of assassination it should be made as heavy as can be managed. The intention is to rain a killing blow or series of blows on the head, spine, throat, and heart.

It is round and hard pipes, steel and can be wrapped in newspaper or in mailing tube for further concealment. Spring snapper clothes or the equivalent of a sock filled with sand or a bar of soap are also deadly.

The power hammer can be employed with telling effect and would not attract much attention anywhere. Hall-bricks, large rocks, and two-by-fours can and have been used as clubs and are universally available. They are dropped purposefully at the head to cause massive, mortal brain damage.

Club strengtheners such as judo, yamato, eskrimo, bo sticks attack the same targets as the club. Brass and iron knuckles are in this category too.

The efficiency of the low-slug club cannot be over-emphasized. It is often regarded in assassination work or considered as a less than ideal substitute for other weapons. However it is a near perfect weapon in its own right. It is deadly, silent and ubiquitous. It has been doing its job for tens of thousands of years.

Any bludgeoning instrument must, of course, be heavy and a heavy blow must be struck. The best attack is from the rear and the blow delivered like you wind up for a baseball pitch including the follow through. One blow such as this should be sufficient to kill but two or more blows should be directed to two different vital areas.

Although clubs can be shorter, the ideal length is from fifteen to twenty-six inches. It is also important to use a club that will not break after a heavy shot. For this reason they should be tested in advance or stick to lengths of pipe.

It is possible to strike a blow on the top of the subject's genitalia with a downward swing from the front. The club is withdrawn from the inner breast pocket or from under a jacket just prior to this attack and doesn't attract as much attention as an overhead blow. He must still be finished off.





# REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the Company has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Board of Directors of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1911. The report of the Board of Directors of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1911, is herewith submitted for the information of the Board of Directors of the Company.

Other blows delivered from the front are to be directed against the sides of the neck and to the temples. There must be no advance warning of the attack and your every move must be as natural as possible before launching it. If in the rear, and by far the best place to attack your opponent, the targets are the back and sides of the head (below the ears), the back and sides of the legs, between the shoulder blades, and the kidney area. It is possible always, with both hands to achieve maximum force and always aim at a point five inches below the skin at the target site to insure there's no holding back.

## LESSON FOUR: THE HATCHET JOB

Hacking weapons are very effective and include axes, hatchets, machetes, ground swords, cleavers, machetes, etc.

The chief concern with these weapons is that they be sharp as possible and that they have a fair weight.

One prime target for these weapons is the neck and head. Disabling blows to the extremities may be first needed but decapitation and nothing less should be established as the finishing maneuver. Decapitation satisfies all three requirements of mortal injuries — it is also visual proof positive that death has occurred.

It points up the fact that the hatchet, or battle-axe — tomahawk, is one of the best all-around hand to hand combat weapons. It can be used as a club to down a man, and as a cleaver to kill him. It is easily portable and is always handy.

Swords as weapons/ weapons may be antiquated, but swords are still controlled in crime and walking-sticks.

Machetes are excellent killers and are more portable than the sword and may be concealed in shopping-bags or wrapped as a parcel. They should be rated next to the hatchet in effectiveness.

Meat cleavers, as the name implies, do just that, and can be carried under a coat or wrapped in a newspaper for concealment. They cut chop and cut and are very effective.

Machetes or swords are useful as is or shortened for concealment. Leave the bar unassumed with one of these.

When used as a weapon, the tendency to hack and hack must be discouraged. Chopping off arms and legs and attacking the legs is unnecessary. It only adds to the disorder and confusion. What is desired is a one two punch — the downing or knocking blow. Two severing the head.

Among the sports, the neck is considered a perfect decapitation, and the same will not be great unless by hitting the subject over and then chopping the throat, the head detached. Complete decapitation is the ultimate removal of the head. If time and circumstances allow, this is what should be done.

Although the neck is a prime target, the side can be bowled. The chest can also be penetrated to the heart with these weapons resulting in mortal wounds.



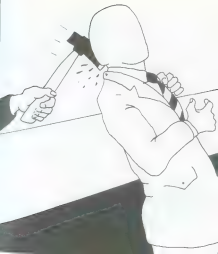
# STONE TOOLS

Fig. 1. Stone tools from the site of the

left to right:

1. Knife, South America; 2. Knife, South America; 3. Knife, South America; 4. Knife, South America; 5. Knife, South America; 6. Knife, South America; 7. Knife, South America; 8. Knife, South America.

# HATCHET TO THE MEDULLA



# DECAPITATION

Instant termination



If the subject's execution is to be assured, kneel him down, hands tied behind his back. Pass the blade of the weapon lightly over the back of his knees and neck. This causes the muscles to stiffen. Then chop for a clean kill.

## LESSON FIVE: KNIFEWORK

One part of the stick and dagger business that has gone semi-profile is the jigger. It is one of the most popular instruments for assassins and should be treated here in some detail.

It is supposed to slash and pierce, or rather, to cut and thrust. It can serve as a side stick for built strokes also.

The ideal jigger is one modeled after the Fairbairn-Sykes pattern and was designed for use by Commando troops.

Knifing enemy sentries with combat knives is not a well known and is taught by all major armies. Basically, the subject is approached from the rear, grasp the mouth and nose in a clamped palm and simultaneously thrust the knife into the right kidney area, withdraw the knife and slash the throat from ear to ear.

Some other variations instead of slicing the throat the knife is stabbed into the neck about three to four inches below the ear until it protrudes from the opposite side, then the knife is slashed outwards, through the throat. The knife can also be stabbed downwards, through the gap between the collar bone and shoulder blades to enter the subclavian artery. This attack is very useful if the subject is in a sitting position. The knife can be worked backward and forward during the withdrawal and one must try to slash as much of the underlying tissue as possible in the process.

One thing that must be considered at this point is the issue of blood. There is a terrific amount pushed about in any throat-cutting operation. It will squirt back into your mouth. Keep it closed and your eyes. Try to avoid it because it will temporarily blind and disorient you. A gurgling sound will most likely issue from the subject and cannot be squelched even if there is no water in it. Be prepared for the bowels and bladder to let go while you're holding him. If you're in multi you'll have to consider where to place your feet because blood will fall onto your pants and shoes. It might be a good idea to roll up your sleeves because if he sprays your arms you can then wipe the blood off and roll them down again. An added precaution should be an overcoat or a reversible jacket.

In a frontal attack the throat can be targeted but again be prepared for the blood. Most likely the heart will be the prime target. When stamping into the chest the blade should be horizontal to allow for clearance through the ribs. The knife can also be thrust under the rib-cage to the heart. The thrusts in both cases should be well-directed but strong. It is normally necessary to



# KNIFEWORK



penetrate one-and-one-half to two inches of flesh to reach the heart and an additional two to three inches to be through it enough to insure death. The thrust should collapse the moment the knife enters so be prepared for it and withdraw the knife quickly or else pull it back down and then extract the blade. Otherwise the blade may shear. Most experts say to leave the knife in. As I don't advocate it because it can be moved — you may need it for self-defense — and good knives are hard to come by.

When withdrawing the knife thrust it deep with a downward effort. This digests because the flesh of the body has a tendency to contract and grip the blade and suction adds to the problem and care must be taken not to snap the blade. If penetration was as deep as it should have been you may well require both hands to withdraw the knife.

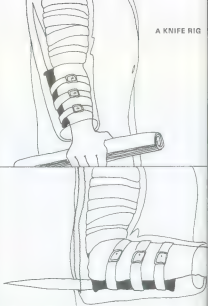
If the subject is to be killed in a walk-by, pass him on your knife-hand side with the blade flat against your forearm and the handle grasped solidly. As you draw even with the subject swing your arm back and thrust the knife into his kidney area. In this case, leave it there and withdraw losing your pace. Keep on moving through the crowd. The main point is the neat, timed execution of the movement. In most cases the subject will stagger, then fall and a few more seconds before passers-by realize that he's been stabbed. As there is no direct connection with you and he, that time you'll be several yards away — you're home free.

A more open attack is the street that requires greater speed and more risk. As you approach your walk-by, knife-hand side again, the dagger goes in your waist or hip left pocket, behind the handkerchief. Draw it. SC (scream) do what you can. If there is the blade is thrust through the bottom of the pocket, down and between the thighs. As you withdraw the subject make a natural move for the handkerchief and from between his legs away, draw the knife in a high sweeping arc and slash the subject's throat.

The rear could be stabbed in a similar manner and the knife could also be kept in the sheath in the front pocket. In the walk-by, counter along with your hand in your waist pocket, pass on the knife-hand side and again from 1 pace back, draw the knife and cut under the ribs to the heart. This action can be done on a rear approach, with the assassin walking by to distance the correct. The dagger is thrust into the kidneys.

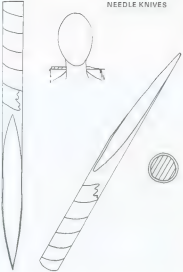
Stabs to the neck, inside elbow, inside wrist, under the armpit, inside the thighs, all make rapid entries and I attended with cause death. Stabs and slashes to the stomach and abdomen or dismember result in shock but death is not so sure so a follow-up action against the throat or heart is necessary.

## A KNIFE RIG



The knife is strapped to the fore arm and worn under a rain-coat. (the upper arm is bandaged to forestall cutting one's self) When the arm bends the blade cuts thru the coat. Pass the subject and jab it into his kidneys—Lower the arm and the knife returns to its former position.

# NEEDLE KNIVES



This knife acts as a funnel through which the blood flows-the blood will not coagulate.

Actual size      Apart from piercing this knife cuts a circular hole like the above  
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " conduit tubing ground at an angle to produce a sharpened point and trough      Can be made longer for use as a lance      Taped handle  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  size (can be barbed to prevent extraction)

If you're using a single edged knife, and you really shouldn't for this type of work, after the subject has expired re-introduce the knife into the wound with the cutting edge reversed. This will lead the investigators to believe that a double edged weapon was used.

There is a special type of automatic assassination shown in figure nine.

Another special dagger can be made from thin bamboo wood or copper. The knife is three to four inches long and very much like a very tapered ring needle. With three to six inches chest or kidney area, the knife is left in. The blood comes out of the bamboo handle and will continue to flow in a constant stream as it does for weeks. The wound will close, but the blood will continue to flow.

With copper rods and steel needles, puncture wounds are made. The targets are through the eyes to the brain, through the ear canals to the brain, and up the nose to the brain. Attacking the diaphragm as the point must do damage to the arteries and this procedure is seldom possible. The root of the neck and the top of the backbone can be attacked to damage or sever the spinal cord. A sharpened screw driver or thin sharp chisel can be used here. For the most accurate through the base of the skull is also possible. From the front side only one target apart from the head is the heart. If your accuracy is not sufficient the one penetration should be enough. There is very little blood and you can be back or point should be passed through a rolled up handkerchief and with the handkerchief off and over the ribs or under the armpits is pushed into the heart for a kill. The cloth will catch the blood and then withdraw the point.

With these weapons the cause of death is sometimes very difficult to ascertain. The wounds to the brain through the arteries system cause any shock of the spinal cord after a past motion. Even if this does not then you should be well dead. The needle wounds in the heart is also difficult to detect.

Leaves or magnetometers, glass knives or wooden slices can be used as well as brass nails, copper and other non ferrous materials.

In poisoning, search has razor blades can be taped or hand glued to the soles of the feet kept within their paper wrappers, or hidden. It is one place sentry's seldom look. A wound one-half inch deep in a neck artery is not immediately deadly with proper care. The two blades used by thumb tacked to a bamboo board so as the cutting edges extend over the side and this would be a range slashing weapon.

Throwing knives I don't advocate for assassination because the most of your chance is this chance as to whether the knife will land correctly, and if it does will it hit a vital spot. If the knife must be used at long range make a lance or spear out of it by taping it to a broomstick, mop or inserting the

handle into a length of rope. The targets are the same as with the knife but do not have the spear unless you must but rather use a line or a bayonet or pike.

Arrows will be considered as long range knives and can be used in government walls. The difficulty in considering the use of crossbows is a great task though. Collapsible bows and powerful crossbows with extending apparatuses, however, be used. It is necessary that the arrows be razor sharp and that a soldier must have the skill to kill with the weapon at the distance required. Poison pots should also be used and these are made from the neck of an intestine and affixed to the shaft just behind the arrowhead with a prepared string. Crossbows are perhaps the easiest to master but the powder used are aimed much like rifles. Longbows require more skill but are mastered with practice. Both weapons are a cut and death and weapons should not fail to consider them in planning operations.

A final word on knives. Folding and switchblade knives should not be used in a long situation due to the tendency of the blade to close on one's fingers during a clash.

### SPECIAL WEAPONS

As most of these devices are home made this precludes the possibility of their being traced. They are in effect, "sanitized" and perfect for assassinations, where weapons are prohibited, or where customs in the hostile country are stringent so these can be made from local materials.

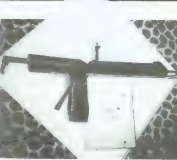












Figure 1



Figure 2





# KNUCKLE PISTOL\* 22 CALIBRE



Use against the skull, sternum  
 or any boney surface.



Front view

'This patrol is quite long because of the mobile to skin contact can be made on large dimensions in 30 cal. By hooking an elastic band over the mobile and around the butt it can be used on the pull release principle for longer ranges.



# THE COMMANDO STRANGLE



THE  
STEEL SLING



See pg. 29 for  
explanation

## LESSON SIX: HANG TOUGH

I have not covered mechanical strangulation where devices other than the hands are used. These include wire wire rope, sticks, pipes, etc.

The easiest method to perform a Strangle is one of the most effective and easiest to execute techniques. The approach is using the necktie. The weapon is a common item. The victim is not advised of this until the weapon is drawn from concealment. In this form, it is usually referred to as the "slip" since

the subject must both "slip" his arms with the necktie and "slip" the necktie and "slip" his arms upward quickly to strangling so that the subject will be unconscious. You let the victim pull the rope backwards and pull it up over the slip. It is along the necktie and the subject and you must slide back to back. A "strangle" the weapon hands over a the neck and this the subject from the ground and hangs and strangles him in that position till the subject expires.

The whole procedure takes only a few brief seconds and there is no delay. When the subject has expired he can be thrown over the shoulder and deposited at your feet.

There are other methods and these will be the looping of hands over the neck of the subject and crossing them in the back of the neck. These methods demand a lot of strength and position. It is a lot more complicated than the "slip" and it is a lot more difficult to be effective. It is a lot more complicated than the "slip" and it is a lot more difficult to be effective. It is a lot more complicated than the "slip" and it is a lot more difficult to be effective.

If you want to use the rope over the subject's head, draw it up over the subject's head and put your left hand under the subject's head and your right hand over the subject's head. When the subject has lifted up, draw your hand over the subject's head and put your right hand over the subject's head. This is a lot more complicated than the "slip" and it is a lot more difficult to be effective. It is a lot more complicated than the "slip" and it is a lot more difficult to be effective.

Another method is to use a stick. Hold the stick in both hands, drawing it up over the subject's head. The subject, approaches from the front and takes his arms over the subject's head and drops them quickly and pulls the stick up against his neck. The subject is drawn close and pressure is applied. A variation of this method is to use opposite hand positions on the stick. A strangle. This means that the right hand puts the stick under the subject's head and the left and then the left hand grasps the other end of the stick over the right. Good pressure can be achieved from this method and the subject is nearly always strangled in such strangles.

## LESSON SEVEN: A DOSE OF DEATH

Another assassination technique that has been used through the ages is the use of poisons. These can be inhaled, ingested, rubbed, absorbed, or eaten.

One of the most lethal poisons is cyanide and is extremely fast-acting, acid, and cytogen gas.

Inhalation is often of consuming cyanide being in a condition called hydrogen cyanide where the ability of the body to absorb oxygen from the blood is impaired or abolished resulting in rapid death.

Cyanogen can be absorbed from agricultural sprayers, bottles, or specially designed projectiles. In most cases the assassin must take an antidote before and after firing the gas at the victim's face so that he himself does not fall victim to the effects of the gas. The antidote is either sodium thiosulfate or sodium citrate tablets before and amyl nitrate or a scented handkerchief or halant after. The second doses in both cases aren't as effective. Although death is rapid it is preceded by vomiting, diarrhea, and convulsions.

Strychnine is a very effective poison that attacks the nervous system and causes the body to tremble like a bow in death. To counteract this effect and so to dispense the poisoning, a portion of cyanide is also given. The symptoms of both poisons are, in effect, opposite but mutually effective in causing death resulting in no outward symptoms of poisoning.

Another way to dispense the symptoms when using the drug morphine which causes a characteristic narrowing of the pupils, is to administer bella donna drops to the eyes which cause dilation of the pupils and so negates this symptom. Four grains of morphine is more than enough to bring on death to a non-addict.

Overdoses of other drugs such as heroin can be administered and ingested in small bits, it needs the same technique as the latter. These drugs are available nearly everywhere.

A kitchen syringe that is used to inject butter and oil into croissants can be used in most poisons such as black lead, nicotine, benzene or kerosene into the subject's stomach.

An assassin can kill with the hypodermic syringe with a 10cc capacity or more. The empty syringe is inserted into a vein and the air injected. This causes a bubble in the blood system resulting in death from embolism. A bicycle pump fitted with a syringe needle can pump air into the system in a

similar manner. This can be done if the subject is unconscious or under the control of accomplices.

Acids and alkalies sulfate are common riot poisons and can be used in assassination as well as the mercury from thermometers and barometers. Acids and bases are ineffective.

If the subject is prone to use mouthwash, even if ear drops, sulfate or nitrate can be added into the bottle and the poison will be taken out.

Poisons can be put into the food and drink of the victim. If any person breathes in part of mouthbreath is one example. Example is the drunk is another. If the subject is using a toaster to eat the poison can be put out without his putting the poison in the salt shaker. The normal way is since the food passes the taste the subject then proceeds with his meal and naturally falls to taste . . . !

Everybody knows about a Mickey Fun which is usually is illuminated from, but the secret can also be subverted by adding powdered glass to them before putting them in the fridge. It's impossible to spit the slivers suspended in the contents and when the subject drains his glass he gets a mouthful of same. This creates havoc, as the intestinal tract and dental can react from internal hemorrhage.

The more exotic poisons such as nerve gases are rare and beyond the scope of this study and so are omitted. A V.D. is a poison developed as a war gas and V.D. can kill and it can easily be introduced into a subject's nasal through the upper nasal cavity, or even from a Borgia cup into his drink. It is trouble and fairly common materials.

Chlorine is poisonous gas that is used in purifying the swimming pools that are full of bacteria. The toxic chemicals that are added as the water contain the chloromaterials and can cause before the gas is going the exact opposite of what the instructions recommend. The gas can be used against a sleep patient and if possible from an upper floor so the breathing gas works its way through the lungs. Hypnotists breath mixed with oxygen will release chlorine gas too.

Phosgene is a similar gas and can be liberated by dropping carbon tetrachloride onto a hot plate or similar heated surface. It is a common poison that causes the exposure to it with fluid and it will draw the subject in his own juices.

Although not usually a poison but rather a chemical irritant, mace can be used to the assassin who wants to get control of the subject before a fatal blow. It is essential tear gas that has been added to mace to cause the lachrymators to be concentrated in the liquid and it attracts a defense.

mechanism in the nose that causes the subject to sneeze. It can be protected by covering up square bottle and can be tampered with.

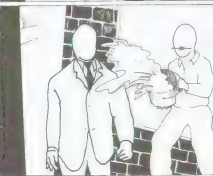
Poisons by the gas or drops must be such easy to administer and easy to obtain. A lot of the poisons used here are common and can be found in the home as an insecticide or rodent killer, on the street such as hair drops, or made up in a home use or prescribed by a doctor.

Poisonous wires can be sent to the subject in a parcel and will kill him when he opens the package. The evidence officers are

using at present is not a danger similar to the use of bombs. The trouble with this method is that it is not selective and must not be encouraged as being other alternative is available. If it is used it is someone other than he wanted he is unwanted and denied. This the assassin must not risk.

With poisons always give the double amount necessary to kill, this will insure that there's no chance of survival.

Used properly, poisons can be one of the most effective weapons in an assassin's arsenal. They are to be used in situations requiring quick, rapid death.



## LESSON EIGHT: FIERY RED

The subject of this assignment is not usually discussed in assignment 10 techniques because lighting belongs in the spheres of colour and exposure. However, a subject can be enclosed within the subject, giving the need for window lighting. It can be used to light the subject's surface, or create the pose. The subject approaches the subject, giving the subject a sense of scale and distance, and the appropriate resolution. The subject is not the subject, but the subject. A match or lighter is a subject, the subject of the pose to effect the instant illumination of the subject of his most guarded emotion.

### BAPTISM OF FIRE

Subject approaches: With barbeque lighter between his teeth, the African cradles the subject in thickened gasoline.

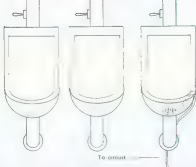
Essentially the weapon is an electrified good wire or no. 14 wire. This can be made from any wire you get for 10¢ per foot or less. If the animal is not dead completely the shock must be reduped by the weapon. The weapon is connected to the electrically charged wire by means of a means of a released wire that is broken behind the gunning.

What happens is that the animal uses the wire should be attached to the wire with a hook or a wire loop and a perfect conductor of electricity makes contact with the charged wire and the shock will kill him.

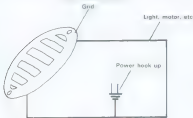
This weapon can be effective by tagging the animal with a wire that can be pulled. The wire need not be dangerous and can be carried in your pocket and be hooked up within a few minutes. Normal 10 volt current is sufficient because it is the amperage that kills. The only thing necessary to look out for is that the animal is not grounded — except by the animal.

This method lends itself to be used in government or large public buildings.





### HOT WIRE HOOK UP



## LESSON TEN: SHOOT TO KILL

The final chapter in this study brings us to the use of firearms. I am not going to give too much detail about what I try, most readers should already know. As at Circus either through police, military, or training experience. How to handle weapons safely and the salient features of modern arms in general I expect you to know already.

It should be going without saying that the firearm is one of the assassin's most valuable tools in the trade of death. They are easy, portable, and in some cases very quiet weapons that in the right use of it is one the assassin will opt for.

Forget long-range shooting and concentrate exclusively on killing. This remark may sound ludicrous but the role of the assassin implies that he be able to get as close to the subject as possible, that he strike from short range, and that he inflict mortal injuries.

The range an assassin should fire his gun should be from less than five feet and no more than fifteen. Point-blank shooting being preferable to all else. Now long range shooting is at-times dictated but this is warring and it's a different game entirely.

Remember always that it is the assassin's duty to kill and to be sure he's killed the subject he must be in a position where he can't miss.

Now the choice of firearm is also left open. The weapon must suit both the assassin and the situation. It would run the gamut from a sawed off double barreled shotgun to a .22 short stinger. The important thing is that the bullet penetrate a vital area and kill the subject. As a general rule you should use a heavy caliber weapon as you can handle. For most of us this means either the .38 special or the 9mm. Weapons in this zone are the most adaptable to the expedients which might arise in an assassination.

The targets are the same that have been mentioned all along, the head, spine, and heart.

A typical scene would be to come up from behind, raise the gun into the backbone and fire at once. This will put him on the ground. Then shoot him in the heart by firing at it through his left shoulder blade. This will kill him. Now shoot him in the back of the head and that will kill him again.

Always if possible hit two different combinations of targets and all three to be sure.

A single shot weapon like a shotgun should be directed at the throat or neck of the head. Decapitation again is the intention.

There must be no hesitation when using the gun. The moment it is brought out of its concealment it is put into action immediately. The old rule still holds "bring it out fast and put it away slow" is as true now as then. Use both hands to control and steady the gun, keep both eyes open, aim the weapon and fire. This whole process should take no more than half of a second.

Consider that if the weapon is used on a human target, the speed of discharge will be considerable delays. Also that the delay between the report of a shot and the action where the subject is under the control of accomplices or henchmen, someone else who turn the stuffing up in his own mind and fire the weapon. Apart from being virtually sure the cause of death is not immediately apparent to the examiner of the corpse and indeed a plastic or fibreglass mask were used, it wouldn't show up on X-ray.

In some cases the assassin's weapons should be silenced or the henchmen made because the possibility of tracing the weapon is nil. These special weapons should be smooth bore to thwart rifling tracing and also to encourage the bullets to keyhole through the target.

When not getting too deeply into the realm of the bizarre, a specially loaded sub-machine gun or machine gun (multipurpose) could be fired under the jaw or through the mouth into the head. The teeth are very hard bone and an elongated round would almost certainly shatter the brain. The intention here is also to hide the cause of death because the examiner is on search for a projectile and fragments from fragments.

Distasteful as it is, poison and explosive bullets should also be considered as well as ammunition which have an affinity to germs due to the porous nature of an animal skin. The worst wounds caused by ammunition fragments are always the last to heal and are prone to infection.

Silenced equipped firearms have a special place in the assassin's arsenal. Because they suppress the muzzle flash the investigator will have trouble trying to gauge the distance the weapon was fired from due to the silencer's effect on powder burns. That a silencer also reduces recoil is a feature that need not be commented upon here at any length. These attachments have the quality of reducing recoil and so increasing accuracy. The assassin should never hesitate in using a silenced weapon in preference to its loud-mouthed brothers.

Another attachment that is home-made and used where a maul to skin has a character. A file or rod used in plumbing is made. This can be threaded to the muzzle of the weapon and a steel wool pad is inserted into the mouth of the bell. The weapon so equipped is pressed against the target and fired. The subsequent noise of discharge is drastically reduced. Firing

why the chest is even more effective because the chest cavity itself becomes an expansion chamber while the bullet penetrates the heart.

One of the best visual representations of an air mass action that I've ever seen is the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack Ruby. Ruby was actually two in that photo showing him pumping bullets into Oswald. One should note that the left hand is drawing back the trigger and the gun has no wobble, waver, or any other movement whatsoever. The grip on the gun is also interesting and further backs the suspicion of Jack being a pro. He's using his middle finger to square the trigger and his index finger (the normal shooter's support finger) is pointed right at his target. He shoots where he points. This training is not too well known in the States but the method was SOP with certain SOF and SN agencies in Britain. Another method advocated by them was the stamping of the right foot and thereby lunging forward and firing. The same time, two shots in rapid succession at each target that prevented itself.

It's worth considering the carrying of a backup weapon should the first one fail or if the bullets have all been fired. Learning to fire them both at the same time, as well as use it as your weak hand, also can double your firepower in an emergency. The best way to accomplish this is after you've drawn your primary draw-side weapon you have right and left hand on top of one, left wrist, and the other supporting wrist is pressed against the right. The aim is kinetic tension and will add to the overall support of both weapons. By using the wrists the weapons automatically become centered with your eyes and where you direct your body the guns will be directed there too. Remember that this method is only for use at close ranges otherwise the lateral dispersal will be too great for accuracy.

All this talk about technique is really not necessary, what is essential is that the weapon be brought out quickly, pointed, then fired. Some special weapons are already out because they're disguised or shielded from the subject's view and need only be pointed and fired. You should never see the shot nor be conscious of them. The weapon must be a natural extension of your arm. Look at where you're going to shoot and think the bullet into the target (The will to kill, the complete lack of empathy and compassion, and a mental on making the subject's paramount. You must take his life detachedly as you might want a fix or crash an act.)

I'm not going into the intricacies of long-range sniping as distance is a total buffer between the sniper and the subject and the attitudes required are also different. The sniper doesn't have to see, smell, or taste the blood of his subject and he doesn't need the killer instinct to the same degree as the close-up assassin.



The snapper must be available with his weapon. He has the right to a dagger and to be in lethal or semi-lethal circumstances. This is actually the equivalent to being the top of the food chain, the apex of the system. The game is fought by a wide range of commonly-stated values. The death in the current situation is the defining aspect of these values.

It is important to note that the results of this study are based on a cross-sectional design. Therefore, the causal relationships between the variables cannot be definitively established. Future research should employ longitudinal designs to investigate the temporal relationships between the variables.

By recommending higher salaries, Will's case is often misguided to overlook the need and to not recognize the effects that the first step has on the entire pay scale. They also would do the 50 percent for promoting the human shields as the next rank of any other and often be the toughest step between you and the job.

The time APW took  $\tau_{\text{APW}} = \tau_{\text{APW}}^{\text{max}} \exp(-\tau/\tau_{\text{APW}}^{\text{max}})$  should be considered

The best place to take a subject in such a variety would be at the time he is going to the bathroom to brush up and the spouse or spouse equivalent spread apart. You get positions ranging outside flimsy to naked and there is the advantage of being able to take a few minutes and be in bed warming. It is a nice little extra, really. I am a little different, I prefer the seat pads spread

The seven-off double-barreled shotgun is not often considered for home defense because it is a 2 ga. weapon, with an over-and-under barrel with two number 1 buckshot cartridges will put 12 7½-in. pellets into the target, each a solid metal 5.5 lb. is can do a lot of damage. At the ranges mentioned with the handguns, the shotgun is only an effective weapon. Naturally the double-barreled shotgun is not at all convenient, and a vesting pump remains a reliable alternative. The vesting shotgun is strapped to the side with a hip belt, and an inventory with the right pocket retained is worn.

The shotgun is fired under the waist and against the leg. The waist is un-  
buckled. When the subject was positioned the subject of the recruits pushes the  
waist and the shotgun is fired against the leg. Both recruits are disarming  
of spikes almost simultaneously. They immediately go back under

The first stage of the testing programme (before the subject was introduced with the feedback) always passed that speed-up the system it will effect an even greater speed-up than can be expected from the traditional piglets. However, like I said, it really isn't necessary.

In the world of assassination there is no such thing as overkill. If you're at the school it's dead, shoot him again and be dead sure. You are not a Mad Max who wish it is to put the enemy out of action. You are here to destroy the subject completely. He is to be terminated with extreme prejudice.

**KILL WITHOUT JOY**

## APPENDIX A: THE SIGNS OF DEATH (before rigor mortis)

1. The eyes will be closed and the cornea will be pulled back, and the pupil will not respond to the light.

2. Mouth Test: Place a hard material in the mouth and pull it out. There will not be any marks placed. A small, leather-bag in front of the mouth will not create the absence of breath.

3. Pin Test: A pin thrust into the skin and withdrawn will leave a hole that will close. The hole will close, but not in a dead body.

4. Feel for pulse, i.e. none.

5. Stethoscope test: (Heartbeat): there should be none.

## APPENDIX B: YOUR FIRST

While it is true that the writer has taken a lot for granted in what he expects from the reader when it comes to killing, the student must nonetheless master himself for all of it. (12)

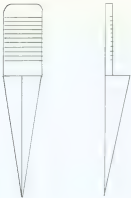
First, you're going to have to get used to the sound. You can't make anything out of your chest when your knees are going in circles — brace them. You must be willing to be quiet — this is caused by your diaphragm falling in, making you want to vomit and have heartburn. It can be controlled by thrusting both hands under your ribcage and slung it off your stomach. Take a deep breath and let it happen, the diaphragm and bend over. Straighten up and the diaphragm should be back in place and a lot of your fear will have left you. If it comes back, repeat. One of the biggest problems is holding your breath on approaching the subject. You must make every effort to breathe deeply and naturally. Your flushed face might well alert him, so your approach is from the rear you might act impulsively at the wrong moment because you want to get it over with. Take a deep breath and make a silent yell. This will cause no fighting hormones to come into action. Get your stomach for energy and increase your oxygen intake. It will let release a lot of your anxiety and nervousness prior to the hit.

When you spot the subject he size he's the size you've got to kill. What you don't want is a victim to place. When you do kill, it's not a very methodical way. There is no reason why the subject should be played as a game. When you are assured he's dead, take a moment to clean up, check the area — eliminating objects. Nothing attracts attention more than speed so move as fast from the area in a calm, controlled manner. Proceed to your extraction point.

The tongpoing was for the unique case of the one man mission. In general, we're to operate in teams of two, possibly three individuals. One to kill, one to cover, and one to transport.



## SOE LAPEL DAGGER

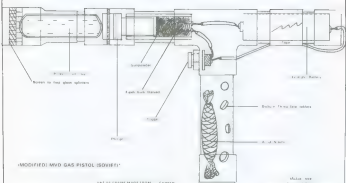


(actual size)



MFD - variable gas probe with carbon

⑧ soaking nitrogen can (or MFD) with a pump



# (MODIFIED) MVD GAS PISTOL (DSWERT)

UNIT FRAME MADE FROM COMPACT  
PLASTIC AND ALUMINUM

MADE IN  
RUSSIA  
FOR THE  
MILITARY



Embossed text or seal in the middle section of the page.



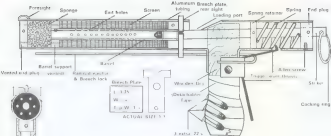
CONCISELY RECAPS

1. Introduction 2. Methodology 3. Results 4. Discussion 5. Conclusion



Figure 1. Beretta 22 LR handgun (L3, 2008)

- A. Charging Knob - Connected to shaft that, when pulled upward, brings the firing pin into the cocked position.
- B. Main Body - Contains all internal operating parts.
- C. Trigger - Depressing this lever releases firing pin to strike bullet in:
  - C.1 - Secondary Safety Ring - Rotates to cock and unlock trigger.
  - C.2 - Disconnector Spring - Temporarily springs that biases the firing pin in the cocked position.
- Bullet - 22 LR (or any other 22 calibre cartridge)
- Barrel Unit.



## LIBROD PISTOL

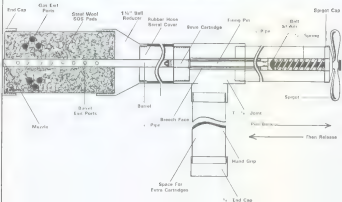
### Specs

L 12.5"  
 Dia 1.25"  
 Wt 15 oz.  
 Ext Hole 3/8"  
 Feeding Pin L 8"  
 W 5/16"

### Allen Screws 5/32"

Vent Holes 1/8"  
 Grip Piece of  
 hockey stick.  
 Detachable  
 when removed

# 9 MM WATER PIPE SILENCED PISTOL







16 SHOT 22 CAL VOLLEY PISTOL  
(TOP PLATE REMOVED)

FIGURE 1

FIGURE 1

16 SHOT 22 CAL VOLLEY PISTOL

(TOP PLATE REMOVED)

plate





## COMBAT KNIVES

Top to bottom, left to right

i Traditional dagger, European    x Alger dagger    xii F and S Commando dagger

ii Fighting knife War of 1812 (British)    ix American Bowie    vi Modern fighting Bowie    v Folding Indian Bowie type    vii Russian (Unsheathed) dagger    viii Cuban Bowie    viii Arab Jambiya (Tunisian Shear of Steel    vii Male opener    xiii Trench knife    xiv Katar (India) (push dagger)    xiv Throat cutter gauntlet knife    ix Skene dhru (Scotts)    xiii F and S Commando dagger    xiv German Commando dagger    xiv Switch blade    xiv Balisong (Philippine)    xiv Collar knife    xiv Switch blade    xiii Switch blade    xv Boot knife    xv Jambiya (Arab)





Figure 1. The abstract shape of the bull's head.



Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

Fig. 7

Fig. 8

Fig. 9

Fig. 10

Fig. 11

Fig. 12

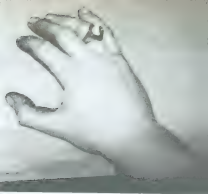
Fig. 13

Fig. 14

Fig. 15







It's always a ring with a person's name that's the key to your



Figure 1. A vertical, light-colored, cylindrical object, possibly a pen or stylus, standing upright against a dark background.





64. *Il libro della vita di Gesù Cristo per i bambini*



\* If sample pump gas is nitrogen, nitrogen is not measured. Comment



#### UNDERGROUND PISTOLS: CLOCKWISE

- i 22 cal. Zipgun ii 22 cal. toy gun conversion iii Copy of Soviet Troika three shot (30 cal) pistol. Electric firing, multiple selective, fires 1-2, or all three chambers at once depending on setting. Barrels and components under plastic receiver non-ferrous parts. (low magnetometer reading)
- iv O/S S. Liberator .45 cal. s/s



#### HOME MADE WEAPONS Top to bottom

i 12 ga guerrilla musket ii 45 cal/ 410 Walking stick iii 12 gauge assault shot gun note explosive ammo

All the above weapons made from common parts and materials such as 3/4 in pipe for shot-gun barrels, plumbing fittings, table legs, nails, etc. Type i and iii operate on the trombone principle where the barrel is telescoped backwards sharply against a fixed firing pin.



Col. David Mendenhall - Courtesy of Museum of The Revolution





Thompson submachine gun, courtesy of the Museum of the Resistance



Figure 1. Thompson submachine gun, Museum of the Resistance



Monument erected in memory of the 12 martyrs who were killed during the 1968 election.



# APPENDIX D: A LIST OF POISONS

Acrylonitrile (cyanide-like)  
 Aniline (inhaled or absorbed)  
 Arsenic trichloride (vapor)  
 Arsenic (Paris Green, Rat Poison, Ant Paste, Fawcett's Secretion)  
 Atropine (Belladonna, Hematropine, Hyoscyne, Hyoscyanine, Belladonna Weed, Scopolamine)  
 Arsenic (Burned) Dard (para, Para-chloro, Phenochloral, Sessal, veronal O.D.)  
 Benzidine  
 Chloral Hydrate (Alcohol, Cyanide)  
 Black Leaf 40 (nicotine)  
 Bromine (vapor)  
 Cadmium (vapor, death de used 4 hrs.)  
 Cantharides (Spanish Fly) from vet. O.D.  
 Carbon disulfide (vapor, liquid)  
 Carbon tetrachloride (phosphene vapor)  
 Cathartic pills  
 Cherry Laurel Water (cyanides)  
 Chloronitrobenzene  
 Copper Sulfate (Bluestone)  
 Curate (Anticoagulant used by vets)  
 Cyanogen (Cyanogenamide, Cyanogen Oxide, Cyanogen Acid, Bromine Cyanide, Cyanogen chloride, Isocyanogenoxide, Prussic Acid, Sodium cyanide, Potassium cyanide)  
 Ethylene Chlorohydrin (liquid, vapor)  
 Ethylmercury chloride (liquid, solid, vapor)  
 Ethylmercury chloride, Ethylmercury phosphate (Ethylmercury same as above)  
 Ethylmagnesium Chloride (vapor, cyanogen, Carbon D., Methyl Bromide, Chloroform.)  
 Rough Poisons (Clust, Sodium monothiosulfate, Sodium thiosulfate, Lead (when heated in flame)  
 Methyl iodide (Arsenic, Phosphorus, Sulfur, arsenic)  
 Metacide (Parathion)  
 Meptane (Codeine, Paragon, Laudanum, D.C. used Here (O.D.))  
 Nicotine sulfate

# Nitrobenzene

Oxalic Acid & Oxidizer: Radiator heater delayed death.

Parathion (E-405, Triphos): Triphosphosphate.

Phosphorus pentoxide (Fireworks and foreign match heads, rat poison).

Propene (Carbon tet): Chloroform in contact with flame.

Tetrachloroethane (Acetylene tetrachloride).

Tetraethyl pyrophosphate (TEPP).

Thallium (Inulgram rat poison).

Tuxaphene (Chlorinated camphene).

Toluidine (vapor).

Weed killers (2, 4-D).

Note: Unless otherwise stated these poisons are either to be injected into the subject or taken orally by him by adding it to his food. Use common sense in the application of these poisons and if possible double the O.D. necessary. This is only a short listing. Study it.

# INTRODUCTION

This next ten lesson set of HOW TO KILL brings some more unusual and bizarre methods into play. At the same time, the one-man assassin concept has been largely bypassed in favor of the three-man team. The latter tends to be more complicated, and there is a quantitative jump in the hazards facing the assassin. With complications come expense and greater traceability which must be tolerated when necessary, but should be avoided at any cost when planning a hit that could be done by simpler, more direct methods.

The situations envisioned for this segment are essentially urban and domestic. The methods are, however, flexible and adaptable to many situations. It is my purpose only to present alternative or optional techniques as a guideline and to broaden the parameters when planning a hit.

It is to be understood that when dealing with team assassination that any member caught or wounded to incapacitation should undertake to end his own life. He must be aware that it is the duty of his comrades to kill him if he is unable to do himself in. This points out the fact that assassination is a deadly serious affair, and the participants should be aware of the penalties involved.

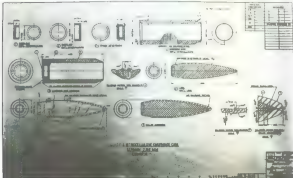
The job of an assassin is a particularly detestable one, and there is very little glory or honor associated with it. You must consider yourself an instrument and an extension of government policy - the verdict has been passed - you are the executioner. Your private feelings must coincide with the aims of the mission. You must have very little sense of personal violence and feel morally justified in taking the life of the subject. This inner conflict should not be overlooked because the assassin must be of high character and eventually a humane and righteous individual, who, like the soldier and patriot, must be willing to lay down his own or someone else's life for his country.

Surprisingly, the Soviets limit an assassin's effective employment to two or three missions because of the moral turbulence engendered by taking human life. All life values become meaningless, and their men tend to become psychopaths—unable to be directed and often killing their own officers or comrades. This probably is the result of poor screening procedure and the use of coercion to force people who are unsuited for the task into becoming killers.

The mechanical act of killing is my chief concern, but the student is warned that it would be wrong to celebrate the death of the subject or to take pleasure in my demise. This is the first indication that your values are slipping and your moral perspective is being distorted. This in turn affects your continued usefulness. "kill without joy."



The self-consuming cartridge case has obvious advantages to an assassin. The result is quieter shooting properties on arms equipped, as there is no need for ejection parts. The bullet is 20% carbon steel with glid coating and antimony, (lead) core. The cartridge case is a double-base powder with 35.8% nitroglycerin. The primer is a composite pellet consisting of red phosphorous mix and percussion primer mixture based on lead styphnate. The propellant, without the case, is nitrocellulose powder.



## LESSON ELEVEN: HIT AND RUN

Consider the automobile as a weapon. That it kills effectively, albeit accidentally, is attested to by the weekly death tolls. The car is one deadly weapon that allows you to get away with murder. Even if apprehension is immediate and negligence established, manslaughter is the stiffest penalty to face.

If auto killing is to be done, it is quite often a team effort requiring timing, drivers and planning of escape routes. This makes it a very complex method full of unknown variables that can make the whole hit go awry at any time.

Other difficulties in assassinating by automobile are centered around time, speed and choice of vehicle. Location is not as important as might be imagined because "accidents can happen anywhere." Among the factors to be considered are those concerning the subject -- as to whether he be a pedestrian, driver or occupant of a vehicle.

Let's take the choice of attack vehicle first. The British are considered to be the past masters of the art of deliberately killing a subject by automobile. They invariably choose a "lorry" or flat-bed truck. The lorry has several advantages. Being a truck it places the driver in an elevated position which is safer in a ram attack and allows the driver and observer considerable overview. The vertical rise of the front of the truck is important because in running a subject down, he quite often will be tossed up into the air and dumped through the windshield.

The blunt edge and height of the lorry, and also the van truck, serves to knock him to the ground and under the wheels of the vehicle. He must be run over with the tires crushing his head and/or rib cage even if it is necessary to reverse the vehicle and do it again.

In the ram attack of a subject's car the leading edge of your vehicle must strike the subject's vehicle at oblique angles to the doors. Thus, avoiding having to smash through



The C.I.A. Green Zip Gun is similar to the .45 Liberator in concept and design. The screw barrel loading has aluminum grips with space for extra cartridges. This photo has a 'horse collar' safety applied.



Here It is .22 caliber Double Derringer

his engine block in a head-on crash or through the bumpers and trunk in a rear-ender. A stereotypical accident would be to "fail to negotiate a turn" as the subject vehicle approaches an intersection and to turn wide into his lane and him. Another would be to highball out of a driveway and strike him squarely on his door panels as he passes.

A back-up vehicle should always be on the scene to block escape routes (i.e., the subject's), or if necessary, pile into the collision if the subject escapes injury. It is possible to establish a ruse and offer to take the subject to the hospital or to present physician's credentials at the scene, etc., with recovery chances from such treatment zero.

In the best tradition of the craft, "being taken for a ride" involves the kidnapping of the subject by bundling him into a car and transporting him to a quiet spot to do him in. Often it is decided to kill the subject while he is in the car, and certain technical situations arise at this point. Imagine the car's interior as an enclosed space (the windows are rolled up to preclude the subject's crying out or to bar an escape attempt). Firing a .38 into him will all but deafen the assassination team. Ricochets are not uncommon, and a half-spent bullet flying around the car, is extremely dangerous. For these reasons, a silent .22 type weapon is used, and the larger pistol calibers are avoided. The subject is sandwiched between two men in the back seat and is killed by the co-pilot in the front who shoots him in the heart and neck. The body is bent forward with the head placed on his knees and he then is shot through the brain.

Shooting at moving cars from ambushade and the use of road blocks, light machine guns with A.P. and tracer, amount to military operations and tactics. Such attacks are generally well known and clearly defined in other texts.

In firing at the subject's car while passing him on the highway, the aim should be to deflate the left front tire to make the car go out of control and at freeway speeds this is often fatal. If the assassination is to be more blatant, the subject is blasted with ball bearing loaded shotguns when you draw alongside. In all cases of blasting cars, you should avoid having

to fire through the subject's front windscreen as it has a marked ability to deflect bullets.

Specialist techniques of auto bombings, bazooka attacks, mini bus gunships, boom torpedos and clay mores strapped to the attack vehicle are incidental to this study but are deferred at this time.

Suffice to say that the automobile is a weapons platform. As a piloted missile, it can be directed to kill pedestrians and to penetrate other vehicles to the dismay of the subject occupants. In all cases, should the vehicle fail to do its job, the subject must be dispatched by more conventional methods.



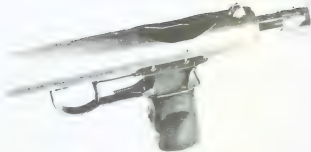


This adapted M1917 Vickers has a red sight and filter as an I.R. spotlight. The design also allows using the battle sights in the normal manner. Photo: Courtesy of Imperial War Museum





One response to silenced fire is a Czech.-Slovakian Silenced S.M.G.



D-15 Silent Pistol Seen W/hood

## LESSON TWELVE: SMOTHERING

The technique of smothering is both very difficult to understand and to administer. Like strangulation, it cuts off the supply of air to the lungs of the subject except that the throat is not attacked. The target area is the source of air supply — the nose and mouth. These can be assaulted physically by clamping the hands over the nose and mouth of the subject, by forcing his face into the earth, or by coating his face with a viscous substance that would not permit him to inhale.

Smothering can be described as the technical denial of air to the subject. A well-administered bear hug smothers the subject by denying the bellowslike action initiated by the diaphragm by squeezing it to immobilize. Heavy weight or constriction of the rib cage causes a similar effect. Shakespeare's study of assassination in *King Lear* where a table is forced onto his chest and the assassins climb onto it to squeeze and smother him to death is an example of weight smothering.

Constrictive smothering could be accomplished by wrapping the subject's chest with a strap of signode banding iron and tightening it until he expires. This death by constriction is similar to that administered by the great boa snakes.

The standard comic ploy of a whipped cream pie in the face can be perverted to the technique of filling a paper pie plate with a quick setting epoxy type glue or a rubberized cement which is thrust into the face of the subject. The glue will stick his eyes shut, blinding him, and also block his nasal and oral passages so smothering him. This type of stunt would bring laughs from passers by with everyone joining in the general hilarity as the subject expires. — evil laughing.

Under terrible restraint, the subject could be smothered by winding plastic poly sheets around him (not unlike the winding sheets and burial shrouds of yore) or shoving his head inside a plastic bag. This may take three men to administer, but it

might indicate suicide or death by misadventure to local investigators. Another technique involves forcing him to vomit and then clamping his mouth and nose shut as he spews forth — he dies in his own juices.

Drowning, which is a form of smothering and suffocation, can be done by handcuffing the subject's hands behind his back and throwing him into his own swimming pool or the nearest creek. As some suicides do handcuff themselves so that they will not make any instinctive attempt to save themselves, the investigators might be led to that conclusion. The handcuffs should be the cheap novelty store type rather than issue items.

## LESSON THIRTEEN: DEFENESTRATION

Defenestration, in the narrow sense of the word, means a method of killing oneself by jumping from a high window. Here the term will refer to the act of killing by dropping the subject from a height. Pushed, jumped, and dropped will be the working verbs in this technique.

Until only recent times, the technique of executing criminals in Bukhara, now in Soviet Central Asia, consisted of taking them up to the top of a towering minaret and shooting them off to crash on the flagstones at the base. Surprisingly, some survived the fall, and they were taken back up and thrown off again.

The distance of the fall is of only small concern because the subject can be killed by "falling" off the roof of a single-story dwelling or pushed down the basement stairs. (Accident reports abound with stories of people being killed by slipping in their bathtubs or falling against end tables.) If the subject is not killed, he is pushed or dropped again until he is. A couple of good knock-out blows consistent with the squares of falling is only merciful at this juncture. Once again, a beefy three-man team must be used to handle the subject. He must be clubbed, maced, or otherwise under your control.

Subjects living in high rises and tenements are the obvious choices for defenestration. Tall other buildings are tailor-made for the defenestration of harmed executives. The Drop Zone itself should be chosen with a view to maximize the force of impact. Picket fences and concrete sidewalks are excellent. Car roofs are notorious breakers of a fall, so try not to dump the subject on one.

Possibly he may not have to defenestrate at all. In this situation, his head is thrust through the glass and his throat slashed against the shards remaining in the frame. An alternative is to lift the window frame and force his head onto the sill and drive the frame down onto his neck for spinal derangement.

Pushing a body through a window is not as easy as it sounds, and the risks of being observed are very high. Using a table or desk top as a tilt board will facilitate matters — the effect not unlike burial at sea, and the team need not expose themselves to any great extent.

## LESSON FOURTEEN: RADIOLOGICAL ATTACK

This lesson is short and to the point. The dangers of radiation poisoning are well known, and the problem is inflicting it on the subject in a suitable way. The Soviets favor liquids and salts such as radioactive thallium or other isotopes which bring on radiation sickness and death in short order.

Our concern is not with these exotic items because of the difficulty and danger of handling them.

The portable X-ray machine is a different story, and most technical assistance departments have them on requisition. They come packaged like a foot locker.

In this technique, the subject's room is irradiated from both sides (necessitating two devices) for several hours. It is not necessary to enter the subject's apartment, only the adjoining or upper-lower rooms.

The results of the X-ray irradiation will render the room and the objects in it "hot." The subject after a short stay in such an environment should die of a leukemia type radiation sickness.

French assault on the sea during World I. These dogs were not messengers, carriers of packs, but trained killers. Photo: Official Photo





## LESSON FIFTEEN: KILL DOGS

Dogs, such as Dobermans, Aisanians and Shepherds, are not new to combat. Their role as guardians and trackers is SOP in most major armies.

The assassin's aim is to train dogs to kill a particular subject on command. These dogs are to be trained to go for the jugular vein rather than using the weapon disarming and submission techniques practiced by guard dogs. Naturally such animals should be well-trained and react only to the presence of the subject alone — rejecting all others even in a crowd or parade. The dog should be a member of a pack of two or three that can be unleashed on the subject, penetrate his security cordon, and dispatch him by tearing out his throat.

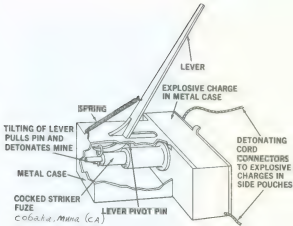
Without going into too much detail, the dogs should be chosen for their aggression and intelligence. These dogs must be teased and encouraged to react to the scent of the subject and trained to kill on command.

In a hit situation, say on a particular dignitary, the assassin and his dog could be disguised as a blindman and his seeing-eye dog. The dog is released at the right moment and the back-ups follow up and attack.

Other situations are variations on the Soviet theme of training dogs to chase tanks and then detonating satchel charges which the animal is carrying. Limousines would be the urban extension of the target for these canine mines — claymores strapped to its flank would have a similar application.

Using animals as weapons may sound outlandish, but training chimps to throw hand grenades and dolphins to ram frogmen to death have been studied by adversary governments.

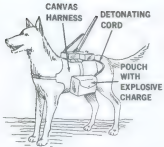
The beauty of using kill dogs is that they could be released miles from the subject and the assassin-master would be long gone before the dogs hit for him. Indeed, the subject's death may be credited to an attack by rabid or mad dogs and, hence, accidental and blameless.



APPROXIMATELY 26 POUNDS OF  
EXPLOSIVE USED IN MINE

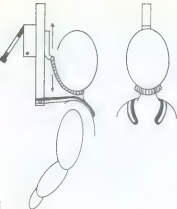


**DOG ATTACKING TANK**



## PORTABLE SCAFFOLD

A restrained subject can be executed by using the portable scaffold to break the neck. The apparatus can be carried in a briefcase. The subject is normally bound to a chair or laid face-down on the floor. (Berut 1978)





## CAMPAIGN BUTTON

The campaign button with an enamel facade can be used to "kill" convention-seers. The item is pushed into the chest, then pressed home or pounded by a palm heel strike. The design limits the blood flow, and the subject will have expired before the true nature of his distress be known.



## LESSON SIXTEEN: ONE WAY ONLY

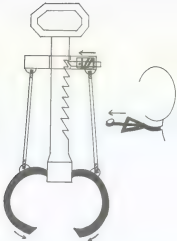
This lesson deals with the plastic restraint which is used as a substitute handcuff by the police. It is also available commercially as a banding and binding item in the automotive and electrical fields.

The plastic strap is flexible and very strong. It has one other feature -- it slips freely in only the tightening direction. A plastic pawl and ratchet moulding blocks the strap from releasing.

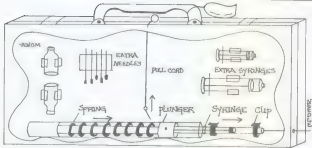
In a strangulation maneuver, a noose formed from a flex-cuff™ is dropped over the head and yanked tight around the throat of the subject. This eliminates the need for any grappling or controlling the actions of the squirming subject. The noose will maintain the extreme pressure around his neck and death will result.

An adept user might strangle two or more subjects almost simultaneously with such a device.

The flex-cuff™ can, of course, be used as intended, i.e., a restraint for binding the hands and feet before administering some of the more involved techniques found elsewhere in these lessons.



CHINESE CHOKER



## ATTACHE CASE WEAPON

This is a simply constructed device consisting of a spring-loaded plunger which first impels the syringe forward causing the needle to project from the attache case. When it butts against its stop, the spring piston discharges the poison venom. In practice, this occurs almost simultaneously and if needles are small and sharp enough, the subject might not even be aware of getting jabbed. Even if he is, it's all over rapidly. The location of injection is not important, but the device suggests that it be the upper calf. If carried under the arm, slight modification is required.



## LESSON SEVENTEEN: BLOW JOB

Blow pipes and their poison darts conjure up images of dark jungles and fierce natives with seven-foot tubes. Apart from Charlie Chan movies, the weapons are not considered effective in contemporary assassinations.

Nonetheless, Marcel Leopold, a weapons merchant, was killed by French operatives in Geneva during the Algerian Crisis. He died with a poison dart in his neck, and the assassins were never caught. Even today, prospectors and adventurers are killed in the interiors of Brazil and Guyana by natives armed with these weapons.

Traditional poison darts are made of wood shivers which I believe to be more effective than steel needles. Wood being porous, is able to retain the poison more efficiently than steel. They can only be fired from blow pipes, and when they enter the skin, they are notched so as to break when extracted, much like a bee's stinger.

Curare is the most effective poison when fresh, it is a form of strychnine and, in commercial form, is available to vets as Intocastin for animal disposal. Once the skin is penetrated it works very rapidly. It is a muscle relaxant that relaxes the respiratory muscles to such an extent that death occurs. Leopold died in this manner.

Related to curare is a thick sticky mixture called Ipoh. A veritable Irish Stew, it contains Ipoh tree juices, tobacco (for nicotine), garlic, scorpion tails, snake venom, rat poison, and wasp stings. The goo is boiled, and the darts are dipped into the concentrate and left to dry and adhere to their surfaces. Arrows and knives should be similarly treated. It's a nasty concoction, and one scratch means death. Once again, lab-produced poisons are every bit as effective, but indicate exactly that. (Darts covered with moldy meat are a good field expedient to bring on infection and blood poisoning)

In contemporary, urban situations, the blowpipes have to assume more compact proportions with a consequent drop in

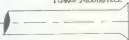
# DOMESTIC BLOWGUN

MODEL CONTROL  
HOLE # 1



16  $\frac{1}{8}$ " HOLES (APPROX. 1" BACK FROM MODEL.)

FLARE MOUTHPIECE



$\frac{3}{8}$ " ELECTRICAL CONDUIT  
LENGTH 3-6 FT (MAY BE EXTENDED)



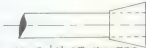
DAINT

PAPER CONE

SCOTCH TAPE

$\frac{3}{8}$ " DIA.

3" CABINET MAKER'S  
NAIL



GRITCH TIP OR TABLE LEG TIP MOUTHPIECE

POISON SNAKE  
100% PASTE  
EXAGGERATED



TEMPERED WIRE NEEDLE



PLASTIC JEWELRY BEAD



## BOTTLE BLOW GUN

Bottle is painted the same color as the duck.

the range of the dart projectile. Their size varies with the use envisaged. Skorzeny's boys reportedly had cigarette-type pipes that blew a poison dart into the face of a would-be captor. Walking sticks offer a good disguise, but are not consistent with modern dress. A bottle of soda pop with the tube mounted in the bottle, and an exit hole drilled in the base, would be a good disguise. Most of the assassin's pipes will fall between these two extremes with lengths of twelve to eighteen inches the norm, and with a provision to double that by means of couplings if needed.

In addition, compressed air or spring and piston type dischargers have been produced. Sub-calibre poisoned projectiles that are shotgun primer fired from standard necked down pistol cartridges and can be loaded into conventional pistols are also effective.

The blowpipe dart is, for our purposes, a point-blank weapon. It is preferable, but not essential, that it hit exposed skin — even so, it must still lodge subcutaneously to enter the bloodstream. The dart may be stabbed in by hand.

Projectors like the Big and Little Joe dart throwers can have their darts poisoned with ipon and curare, too.

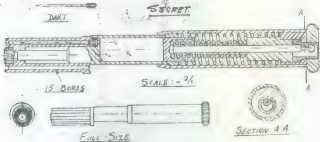
Remember also that the crossbows which are used by big game wardens and zoo keepers can project syringe darts. An elephant dose of tranquilizer will be more effective in sending a subject on the long sleep. Substitute poison for the smaller type syringe darts, however.

The use of poisoned bullets is incidental, but the Soviets are pre-eminent in this field. They had been using poisoned bombs before the Revolution, and in the '30's and '40's had poisoned bullets for use against the Germans. Their espionage weapons have primer-fired glycerin capsules mounted in serrated cups. These capsules contain aconite. The capsule bursts on impact, and the razor sharp teeth on the cup penetrate the skin to introduce the poison. They are, for all designs and purposes, a close-range weapon, but virtually silent.

To the uninitiated, blowpipe weapons will appear as crude and ineffectual, however, even an unpoisoned dart has tremendous penetration, amazing accuracy, and remarkable

range for a weapon powered only by your breath. It has certain limits in that it really can't be mastered by smokers for obvious reasons. Even so, at the ranges for assassination purposes, this would be no handicap.

The dart gun fires photograph like dart. A psychological war device. It is easily adapted for poison use. (15 shot). Photo: courtesy of Mr X from The Hidden Catch, by Chas. Cornell, Elm Books, London.



DART GUN

9-2-73



An S.O.E. officer demonstrates how to operate the dart catapult. Photo courtesy S.O.E. Archives



Note the Miniature Crossbow Pistol with dart.  
This tiny weapon is lethal when poisoned!





Here is a close-up of a rifle sergeant. Photo courtesy of G.I. Archives

## LESSON EIGHTEEN: THE MAN CATCHERS

One is often amused at the situation of the man in the white suit chasing after a lunatic with a butterfly net. The net is dropped over the fleeing or violent lunatic to capture him with a minimum degree of force and to prevent him from damaging himself or others.

The looped stick is used to capture snakes and also wild game in somewhat larger versions. In practice, the loop is dropped over the animal's head and drawn tight around his neck. (This could also be used in a strangulation technique.)

For the assassin's purposes, the art of gentle capture is diverted to a killing technique in that the loop is fixed and the stick is, in effect, a spear. The drill is to drop the loop over the subject's head and then jerk his neck violently backwards and so impale it on the spear point by reversing direction and thrusting it forward.

A variation of the shepherd's crooked staff is a neck-breaker which can be made from piping and shaped so as to hook around the throat and extend back over the shoulders. A strong, quick downward push on the instrument lifts the chin and head upward and back-snapping the spine. Both weapons, even if you maul it completely, can be used as spears or clubs and still kill effectively. They have the built-in advantage of being able to kill a fleeing subject without having to tackle or grapple with him.



## MAN CATCHER

Looped stick with spear point. Subject once caught is pulled smartly back against the spear point as it is thrust forward.

## NECK BREAKER

**Shepherd's crook:** The neck is hooked and using the subject's shoulders as fulcrum points, the head and neck are levered back sharply breaking the neck.



## LESSON NINETEEN: WHITHER THE ICEMAN

This method is a specialist technique and involves the use of dry ice cakes (frozen carbon dioxide). The ice, which is easily transported while wrapped in papers, is placed in the sleeping quarters of the subject preferably under his bed. As he sleeps, the carbon dioxide level rises to a lethal degree while the evidence literally evaporates. The gas is odorless, and the cause of death might appear to be natural.

Carbon monoxide, although more powerful, requires extremely low temperatures. However, it can be pressurized as a gas and mixed with acetylene. Even better, it can be mixed with odorless cuprous chloride. The gas may now be placed in tanks that can be sprayed into a room to kill the occupant subjects.

Gases like hydrogen or oxygen can be liquified and transported in thermos-type bottles. Dumping the contents of such a bottle on the subject in a walk-by would be chilling to say the least. His head could be frozen solid, and in that brittle state, be struck, causing decapitation.

## LESSON TWENTY: SELF-DESTRUCT

Undertaking to end your own life, while incongruous for a lesson on assassination, is often necessary in certain operations in which you are badly wounded or about to be taken prisoner. In these instances, you must, because of what you know, kill yourself to protect the others connected with the operation.

You should always keep one bullet for yourself on these missions. In the espionage agents game, this takes the form of the rubberized "L" pill (L for lethal rubber coated) so it can be popped into the mouth and kept there as danger approaches and bitten into if the election to die is made. It can also be swallowed without being through and so pass through the system naturally with no harmful effects. The pill is very powerful and death is quick. It can and has been concealed as a false tooth, stick pin, hollow ring, epaulet button, or any similar place where you can get at it quickly.

To kill yourself with a pistol or rifle is not as easy as you might think. A great many suicides are muffed due to nerves, or surprisingly enough, bad aim. The angle at which the pistol is placed to the temple is critical for the bullet may skip or just lift the top of your skull without being fatal. If you place the muzzle too far forward, you will only succeed in blowing out the backs of your eyes.

Since you are trying to prevent yourself from talking, the best method is placing the muzzle in your mouth. This serves to center the barrel on the juncture of the medulla oblongata and the spinal column, and the damage caused by a bullet to either would be fatal. In any event, your tongue and voice will be destroyed which is the object of such action.

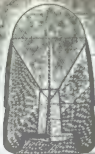
On the subject of capture, it was a tenet in the old days to try to hold out on your interrogators for forty-eight hours to allow other agents time to pass on the news of your capture to the others in the group. This allowed them to go underground and establish new safe houses. Hence, the aspects of being tortured could be made more bearable. Generally, your

Here is a German intelligence report on Soviet poison cartridges (acornel). The bullet splits into four sections when it hits the target and deposits the poison load.

## Giftgeschoss

einer russischen Pistolenpatrone Kal. 7,62

Skizze 10-1.



Gewehrsgewehr aus Stahl  
Gewehrsgewehr mit 4 Gewehrsgewehr  
Gewehrsgewehr, vierstellig  
Gewehrsgewehr für die Gewehrsgewehr, die  
ist in diese eingeteilt  
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First used on the Russian Front by the Soviets, the Germans later used similar items in return. Photo courtesy Hans Woodend



Caseless ammunition (A) Self-propelled German 8mm rocketround (B) Combustible Spanish 7.9mm German



captors will play "Mister Nice Guy" with you for the first six or twelve hours in order to check your cover and cover stories. When being broken down by torturers, the progression may take another day which would give your group members enough time to reach safety. You can then, with clear conscience, spill your guts and confess to your captor's content, thus alleviating pangs of pain and suffering. Of course, this is assuming that your captives got the better of you and you were unable to do yourself in. Nowadays, with high speed communications, the previous torture endurance time can be cut in half — that is to say, if you can withstand your tormentors for a day, your group's chances of eluding capture will be as great as with the W.W.II forty-eight hour rule.

The methods at the disposal of adversary departments are more improved, however, and new truth serums and psychedelic chemicals can put you through shattering experiences. Your entire life would be an open book for your inquisitors to rip out page by page. You will eventually break. The only chance for you is to forestall the inevitable for the sake of your comrades. Normally, these methods are not applied until conventional interrogation has failed. The lapse between capture, detention, interrogation and torture (conventional) will take a day to run its course. Special torture will follow, you'll be broken, talk, and then be executed.

If you are captured along with others of lesser rank in the system, then they must be charged with the duty of killing you. This brings up the question of having to kill the wounded in the course of a mission if the wounded are incapable of killing themselves. You must administer the *coup de grace* personally. You must be tender, yet thorough, and that means not mowing them down through a veil of tears with a runaway s.m.g. The neck shot, at the base of the skull, is the quickest and the best. The aim must be for exit through the middle of the eyes. This is calculated to render the features of your comrade unrecognizable, and so delay identification by adversary forces.

## APPENDIX A: THE EYES HAVE IT

The deliberate blinding of another human being is the height of terrorist excess. It leaves the victim helpless and plunges him into a world of darkness.

In assassination, it is often not possible to physically kill a subject. The key term is the option of neutralization, i.e., rendering the subject ineffective. Blinding as an option of killing isn't possible. The eyes can be attacked by well-pointed objects, and in grappling by gouging. Blinding could also be a preliminary to the act of killing the victim, being blind, he really can't withstand or defend himself from an attack.

Blinding can be accomplished at a distance by making the subject an unsolicited gift of a pair of bifocals. These are rigged with hollow needles that, when released by the triggering nut, plunge at least three inches into the eyes often resulting in death, but most assuredly blindness. Bushcraft devices of similar ilk are a camera view finder with similar rigging, telescopic rifle sights, and other optical instruments.

The blades are hollow resembling the hypodermic needle and are driven by powerful coiled springs. The reason for these items is that they will permit an unobstructed view through the device and will be inconspicuous in close-range inspection.

Eye gouging is not unlike crushing grapes. The thumbs press into the eye socket from the sides of the nose and force the eye proper in to crush it or out to place them from their sockets. It can be done very quickly even in a walk-by situation. Corrosive chemical dischargers have been designed as well as pepper blowers and gas lines.

Blinding renders the subject useless. It arouses pity from his sympathizers, but not the angry grief of martyrdom if he had been killed. What happens is that blindness is to the assassin a form of living death in the narrow definition. Of course, with rehabilitation and training, the subject can survive, but will have been neutralized for several years at least.

## APPENDIX B: THE SILENT GRENADE

The silent grenade has use for the assassin in large gatherings such as ballrooms, receptions, or press conferences. The use of conventional grenades with their annunciatory explosion quickly brings police and rescue people to the scene and alerts guards to stop exiting attackers.

The grenade is in essence a volley gun which is silenced. There are seventeen barrels, four on each side of the fuse train central shaft. The barrels are fitted radially creating an "X" type construction. Each barrel is silenced and two rounds are muzzle loaded into the same. The weapon is initiated by electrical means or a more conventional strike release method. After a suitable delay, the weapon starts to shoot the pellets, the recoil and thrusting on the rig causes it to gyrate wildly and to hop and skip spewing forth pellets as it goes.

Many people could be killed by such a device with thirty-four ball bearings tearing up the scene.

Strictly speaking it is a terror weapon, but in a more confined situation could be used to great effect being a Catherine Wheel of Destruction.

This toy item called a butterfly land mine, toe popper, or dragon's tooth can be used under car seats, bed mattresses, and stair treads. More than merely a booby trap, it is adaptable for air piracy and conference crashing because of its low metallic signature and size. It has a chemically adjusted dormant and active period. It was used by paratroopers in Viet Nam to seed trails in areas denying accessibility. Its domestic uses have already been alluded to, but scattering these along the routes of a cavalcade causes pure havoc.





Often mentioned, but never shown — at the rear an exploding rat. It is ideal for sabotage and booby traps. When placed in the proper location, the subject would want to prod it or move it causing it to explode. The dead rat is real and seemingly decaying, but has been stuffed with explosives. Photo courtesy of French Army Museum

The Four Barrel Flame Weapon is easily adapted to urban use by putting the trigger mechanism in a carrying handle. The Thompson is the rifle case would become "priser" with this item. It weighs twenty-five pounds and has four flame rockets in four sections.





Note the rubber band assist on this 12 gauge Bamboo Shotgun with Trombone Action

## APPENDIX C: DISPOSAL

A question sure to rise in any discussion of civil assassination techniques and their aftermath viz — a dead body. What is to be done to or with the *corpus delicti*?

In some cases it is desirable to have a corpse present for its psychological salutary effects on the adversary side, it is oft-times better to remove all traces of the assassination so as to leave the situation unclear as to whether such an event has taken place.

To go about shifting 175 lbs. say of dead weight is a major problem. Body bags or stretchers are the methods the professional body movers i.e., medical attendants employ and if you have a vehicle nearby then this method can be utilized with a team hit where the extra help is available.

For short distances the Fireman's Lift could be used, but is high profile, and dragging leaves tell-tale bedmarks. The individual assassin must perforce be a butcher and at the very least remove from the scene the head and hands of the subject and these can be wrapped in the clothing which should also be stripped from the corpse. Plastic laundry and garbage bags will come in handy here.

If the whole body must be removed, then the classic steamer trunk, carpet roll or hamper are too obvious. The torso can be carried in a backpack and these items are common enough to prompt indifference from the public. The plastic bags serve to contain a lot of the blood and attendant droppings, but it would be circumspect to wire tourniquets above and below the neck or limbs at the location of the cut. The cuts should be made by hacksaw. Bandage the stumps or tar them with roofing cement to staunch blood. Much blood will be lost, and this cannot be helped. Sawdust or absorbent floor cleaning compounds should be sprinkled and collected. The whole situation should be thoroughly cleaned and vacuumed, and this dirt should be collected and removed with the body. The body parts can be wrapped in muslin sackings during the



removal phase. Two trips with all clothing are best priority due to identity considerations, and then if possible come back for the torso. This should amount to two manageable 80lb loads.

Once removed from the situation the corpse must still be disposed of. Burying, in quicklime, or otherwise offers the most obvious choice, but dockets are replete with corpses turning up like a bad penny. Once more identity is a prime concern and an unidentifiable corpse is just that—a John Doe. The head and hands must be destroyed completely and this is best accomplished by incineration. It should take twenty-four hours to render down a body through gasoline soaking and the larger bones will have to be carbonized by burning with an oxy-acetylene torch. The head, particularly the teeth and jaw structure, will need similar treatment due to dental recordings. The ashes should be sifted and objects of human status should be burned further or pulverized. When complete the ashes should be strewn far and wide.

Forty-five gallon drums and concrete waders are favored by the crime set but bodies disposed of in this way must be heavily weighted to compensate for rot nuisances that the corpse creates (which can be partially negated through evaporation). Bodies take a long time to decay by these methods, and the sea does give up its dead at inopportune times.

If bodies must be buried then they should be buried at least twelve feet under and in an upright position as this will forestall the tell-tale depression that graves are subject to.

## APPENDIX D: BLOODY AFFAIRS DEPT.

a. When applying the Commando Strangle (see Hang Tough) the subject's weight is supported by the wire sling around his neck. Quicker death can be effected by slacking off on the wire momentarily to allow his neck muscles to relax and then re-applying pressure. Note: In the past it has been taught by others that the wire sling will slash the throat or even decapitate. It is possible that this may happen, but by no means probable. As the original sling was a cheese cutter such results could be had if a sawing action was used, but it is to be recommended that strangulation only should be the desired outcome of this method.

b. If silent killing per se is required for a throat cutting, decapitation or strangulation technique it is necessary to control the subject's death paroxysms. The corpse must be physically restrained from his death throes by encircling his arms and legs with your own. He is embraced in this manner until still - the reasons are obvious to the initiated - the clattering of his boots or arms against the floor might well attract attention.

c. The use of ice bullets as projectiles to thwart forensic examination can only be considered with the large bore shotguns. The cartridges have their shot and some wadding removed - wax or shellac is dropped in as waterproofing and then water or blood plasma is added and then the shotshell is deep frozen. The shells can be kept in a portable cooler or packed in ice and sawdust until just prior to loading and firing. Ice being very brittle may be strengthened by adding hair, wool or natural fibre. For extreme toughness paper pulp should be homogenized with the water and then frozen. Rock salt is lethal at point blank ranges and the crystals dissolve and flow away with the blood as a saline solution.



A fine collection of various knives and sheaths, including the "airborne" limited issue sleeve knife third from the left. Also, located at the far right is the "FREE BELGIAN AND FRENCH" knife.



- 1 Basic FS-Commando knife and scabbard.
- 2 U.S.S. Snatchet Command Knife
- 3 Middle East Commando Knife
- 4 F.S. Commando Knife is modified Wilkinson Sword bayonet scabbard.

d Explosive sources for car bombing and room destruction are not mentioned in this series although grenades and bombs will have their place in assassination. A common source is often overlooked however and that is acetylene. By filling a few plastic garbage bags with this gas a most effective car bomb and incendiary can be constructed.

e Medical examiners when examining murdered corpses routinely search for needle puncture marks when death from an injected poison is suspected. If possible, a restrained subject should be injected in the belly button as the umbilicus is not searched for these tell-tale marks.

f By carefully drilling the base of a light bulb (bigger the better), gasoline or volatile solvents can be injected into the bulb with the result that it will shatter and simultaneously spark causing a conflagrating downpour or explosion when switched on. Best used in overhead fixtures of doorways, or stairwells.

g The clubbing of the subject's skull requires that the center of percussion be ascertained. Arrange to strike in such a way that one third of the club goes beyond his skull. Your strike will then be the most effective, and the bar will not jar your hand or arm.

h When using silenced .22 auto-loading pistols port flash and noise can be eliminated by placing the heel of the opposite palm against the slide. This will hold the slide forward and with no injury to you as long as firm pressure is applied. At close range your hand will also act as a screen against blood and tissue backlash. Of course the weapon will have to be worked manually to eject and load. (All ejected empty casings should be accounted for and pocketed in this line of work.) If larger calibres up to 9mm. are being considered a dress leather glove will have to be worn to hold the slide closed.

1 When stabbing for the heart, if time and circumstances allow, it is possible to feel the beat of the subject's heart transmitted through the blade to the hilt of the knife and the assassin will be able to see the pulse and the diminishing of same while the subject expires.

This hand-held Flame Weapon has the capability to incinerate subjects up to seventy feet away. The Pocket Flame Thrower is a light, one-shot, disposable weapon. The upper frame shows fireball rolling across the ground to engulf the military subject.



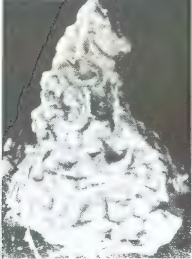


The middle frame shows the unit in a safe or transport position.

The lower frame shows the weapon with the grip folded out. The grip cocks and arms the weapon prior to initiation of the flame cartridge. A smaller more compact model is available.







At least two operatives are required to effect the C.I.A. kidnapping technique utilizing this poly-urethane foam.

## LESSON 21: THE BODY SNATCHERS

The CIA has been damaged, and perhaps destroyed, which means the spy agency is past its prime. With little or no national security oversight, CIA leaders will struggle to control the CIA's \$1.4 billion per year. The consequences of a future CIA with no national security oversight will be severe. The CIA is the only agency

For example, many great individuals and organizations have made it an explicit responsibility to ensure that all of their employees have the opportunity to complete their education. In support of this, many organizations have implemented policies that allow them to pay for the education of their employees. If you're looking for a way to pay for your education, here are some ideas:

[illegible]

It is a well-known fact about the two operations the open and bracket the advantage and loss to two parts: every  $\Gamma$ -balanced expression is a local expression. If the expression  $\Gamma$  is the string  $ab$  or  $a$  or  $b$  or  $a^2$  or  $b^2$  or  $abab$ , then  $\Gamma$  is a local expression. If  $\Gamma$  is the string  $ababab$ , then  $\Gamma$  is not a local expression.

The second question is how negotiable differences are, and no longer appears to be viewed as a special case. When that, among other things, it means a sign, indicating a new point of departure, and, consequently, a new point of view. I believe that the political strategy should be necessary.

## LESSON 22: THE HIT GRENADE

A hit grenade is a self-contained, non-fragmenting, non-arming device that is designed to explode on impact with a target. The hit grenade is a simple, reliable, and easy-to-use weapon. It is a non-fragmenting, non-arming device that is designed to explode on impact with a target. The hit grenade is a simple, reliable, and easy-to-use weapon. It is a non-fragmenting, non-arming device that is designed to explode on impact with a target.

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Safety lever

Retaining pin

Shock spring



Modified Base Plug

22. Receiver  
(Refer to Fig. 22.10 diagram)

Standard M1 hit grenade (35 M) after removal of fuse deflator and filler note modification of base plug.



A common Cossack's Axe is the makes an excellent weapon in close combat situations where blades are inappropriate





[illegible]





## LESSON 25: DRILLED TO DEATH

This recent headline might engender some memories of World War II, but in this case it refers to the latest specimens of the new portable recharging station for drills.

The device is a battery-charged, self-contained and portable power drill that can be used by a man right in his hands, or even, if it is made to penetrate a solid block of steel, the spine or ventricles of a heart muscle.

Two times a minute, it provides a full 2000-watt, 110-volt and 60-hertz electric current, all done in a compact, 10-lb. box of human size.

Because the device is so small, it is portable and a danger to anyone. It has no trigger, it has no power switch, no controls, no buttons or components.

And with it can be used to effect an instant homicide by passing through its own controls and then turned against the subject.

Known popularly as "Drill of Death," it was first used in practice in Northern Ireland and Britain, where it is perpetrated by snatching the subject from the stage or the law courts, according to the magazine's sentence being moved out.

Known as a "portable recharged electric drill," it is a 10-lb. A-frame, knuckle-capped, single-shaft, 1000-watt, 110-volt, 60-hertz, portable power drill, with a 10-lb. battery, 10-lb. motor, 10-lb. drill bit, 10-lb. handle, 10-lb. side, 10-lb. side.

The fact that it is a portable recharged electric drill, 10-lb. in size, is of concern here.

## LESSON 26: D.M.S.O.

The D.M.S.O. was experimented with a great deal by the British Army (D.M.S.O. is pronounced as anhydrous dimethyl sulfoxide) and has shown to be one of the most effective and least harmful (1 percent solution) of the natural pain killers. It is also a powerful antiseptic and a natural skin healer. It is also a powerful anti-inflammatory and a powerful analgesic.

It is also a powerful blood thinner and a powerful vasodilator. (D.M.S.O. is a natural blood thinner and a natural vasodilator.)

- It can carry with it other solutions.
- By itself it is an analgesic.
- It is a powerful antiseptic. The others are very strong antiseptics but they are not as powerful as D.M.S.O.
- It is a powerful anti-inflammatory and a powerful vasodilator.

Presently, D.M.S.O. is provided in a small vial at the rear of many tranquilizer boxes and cows.

In practice, D.M.S.O. is a powerful analgesic and a powerful antiseptic. It is a powerful blood thinner and a powerful vasodilator. It is also a powerful anti-inflammatory and a powerful analgesic. It is also a powerful antiseptic and a powerful blood thinner.

Let's see if we can find out what D.M.S.O. is and what it does and how it is used. It is a powerful analgesic and a powerful antiseptic.

## LESSON 27: FAKED SUICIDE CHECKLIST

| Item          | Most Likely                            |
|---------------|----------------------------------------|
| Weapon        | Handgun                                |
| Caliber       | .22                                    |
| Shots Fired   | One Round                              |
| Location      | Indoors                                |
| Victim's Area | Right Temple (subject is right-handed) |
| Sex           | Male                                   |
| Race          | White                                  |
| Season        | Spring or Fall                         |
| Time Of Day   | 5:00pm to 4:00pm                       |
| Day Of Week   | (not a factor)                         |
| Age Group     | 40 to 60                               |
| State (USA)   | California                             |

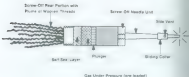
Note further that subject had a documented stomach ulcer, believed to be suicide medication. Monday, Nov. 14, blank sheet of paper on top of desk with pen in pocket. Investigation the impression that subject considered writing a suicide note rather than assessing trying to fake same.



Paul Mark Van

intended in the hunt. By making deep-penetrated areas and overlapping with the grounds, the scent trail will be well covered and the tracking dog motivated. This consideration might be applied to the human man-tracker. Visual spots or tracks and broken and bent foliage must be obliterated or set at jobs. This is best accomplished by walking back-wards for 100 to 200' area and straighten out stalks and grassy footpaths. It is a common sight of the animal. Traps must be eradicated. Tracks of foot animals and the loss of which a tow rope pull should not be subjected as in this matter a well placed attention.

Proper Ventilation Systems are not a necessity, but are recommended by A.C. Smith and is a different system consisting of a battery on wind impulse back to reception control, making that wind speed of 100.



"Anesthetic dart used with DIST-INJECT blowpipe manufactured by F&H A.G., a pharmaceutical company in Basel, Switzerland. The tube is a single piece of plain plastic tubing with no mouth piece and 1/2" bore. The dart is the sophisticated part of the apparatus. When the needle point penetrates, the collar is shifted away from the side vent allowing the narcotic to escape into the wound under the pressure of the gas against the plunger. If the dart could be made lighter the effective range could be improved."

"I have used the blowpipe on the police firing range and at short range, 5 yards or so, one can achieve high accuracy with only a few goes. These items were originally marketed for use by cops and game park wardens, etc. Hell, I believe, is unique in adapting them for antirabies use."

Statement by Arthur G. Crawford



*Dotie Winsor*

*Author's Doberman, Dotie, displays attentiveness, fearlessness, and strength of that breed.*

Actual finger (right). Print inset (left) shows pore detail used as "point" in investigation



Fake right thumbprint. Latex print was taken from a clay impression.



A judge once posed an observation about the alibi given by an accused murderer: "If ten persons who were not had sat in a courtroom and discussed from top to bottom it would be nothing in my mind compared with the unexplained words of a single man."

Now, the variation of the finger print at the eyes of the law, that the subject of crimes be taken as duplicated and as plain proof of guilt is based on the probability of the scene. This is not always a reasonable variation. This "old data" would lead the investigators to enter the assessment itself to lead the search in different directions.

There is a tendency that the assessment lead that be about the consequences of the evidence. It shows that the danger is not. It would be a good idea to be in situations where to have a clear idea of what to do. The most important points, other things and traces, "perhaps" and really, these things from the scene. In situations where this is not feasible, the assessment must track itself in detection and to remove and up to someone dig out useful habits, shapes and spots, vacuum, and generally sterilize the area.

The best way to do about fingerprints is to not have any. Finger prints is a general term but the reader is reminded. Fingerprinting is the palms and soles and even the cheeks is a process against a surface. Rolling gloves is a traditional method and is great, it would not be a good idea to use a common method and on some days. Be certain the gloves are destroyed as they are not least, don't use some prints as a warning. The way to be in the same way as the gloves, but to get that when they dispose of them the a printed, printed, printed surfaces of the glove. It is not necessary to be the only way to get the prints.

Fingerprints are the temporary solution as a surprise, but the best thing is to be there with a man push a ring and a gun. This method can be used in public, unlike other gloves. It is best to be handling, good and/or finger observations be used without attracting attention to the when wrapped around fingers. Fingerprints may be destroyed by sanding them smooth like the veterans who make a thin piece of sandpaper under the tips. Effectively, prints are destroyed again. Don't gloves and other women are also, numerous. Finger prints, prints. An alternative to the fingerprint might be to use small fingers with graphic press. It is a prints and it would be a sore







## LESSON 11: TARGET II

4. You are encouraged to tailor this lesson that ensures appropriate and grade-appropriate information is being shared to be a targeted and relevant bullet.

Specific combat motions are effective precisely as that would lead to the effectiveness of the body itself. Both are immovable. The riding horse carries the rider's weight. We can find its variants and find the structural requirements of a good rider. I now consider the body as a different kind of horse and what the correct and quickly see why the rider is not a person but a riding horse. It is obvious that the riding horse method of riding was started by the cavalry men and cowboys. They rode from a croup and had the horse's head for protection. When they drove ahead they continued the same from riding.

He cutting sideways to left at 5 o'clock advantage, on the best of angles. Little ducks lead from 1 o'clock, accomplish a couple of important things. Your rear is placed under a lot of tension and being a good dimensions are raised and your shoulders doubled (not brought in). His fitting with a trucked arm in the forearm view shows an incoming round would have to overcome the thickness of the forearm, upper arm and chest. If front shoulders have to be handled, the leading foot can be extended and the leg get placed on it, with the left leg balance and support. This move lowers your over height and makes you a small edge on target and as stable as a fence. At the time, now it's aimed, target should double. The move your gun gives a degree of solid protection to your throat and lower head.

Perhaps the best advice to give when one has been lined up on by surprise does not have to be given at all. Instinctively you will hit the deck, which is the best response. But what follows is hard pain, and an immediate urge to get up and get out of there, which seems to direct solely the magnetism. Consider that if you remain prone you are a wiggly creature and are hard to kill, especially if your intent points towards the direction of life. By collapsing over onto your back, you can still draw your weapon, but do not then make the mistake of pointing headfirst at the foe. In the best first-flatten-your-back attitude, you can draw up your knees and use them as a waste

shield. Brace to support your weapon exactly as the long range pistol shooters do. Any bullet coming your way would have to impact first on the lower legs and abdomen, absorbing much of the shock of impact and possibly deflecting a lethal round. When you think of it, an extra look in front of the heart is a good idea. An assassin is likely to shoot you and there is no defense. You are going to be hit and you cannot run from a rifle. It has to hit one of your chest and head. You might now still be hit in the groin, edge of the back, or be stopped & deflected. An unexpected knife thrust in your waist would be less traumatic even more later.

The biggest factor to consider is when that round comes & the clean cut of a bullet wound. Psychological factors do not want to get cut and given a choice of a fatal wound or a wound which opened the up for more, you will prefer your right to keep your chest hard to get at. Police officers in bodyguard service are the worst offenders here.

In modern military there is a tendency to move equipment off the chest and back and sling it from the waist. But when you observe the doughboys and G.I.s of the First War and strike your head in sympathy at the equipment they had to use around a chest your granddaddy carried about his chest and strapped stopped by a handkerchief, gas mask, canteen. All that impedimenta around the chest and upper body seemed to slow down muscles and a lot of the winning was accomplished with some assistance from "the Good Lord." I remember reports with Binks and those revolutionary tanks and saving the target: you.

You might not consider your weapon as a shield but consider any weapon would you rather shoot from a Thompson with fifty round drum or Thompson with stick mag? That 6' 2" 160 mac protects 5% of the chest far better than the skinny mag. Again the question is Steno or M-1? The Steno lowers your profile this is the current in possible while the M-1 and others raise it up, like the machine gun on your left arm raise but a shoulder holstered gun protects the heart on the near side. The let you dig in and on to make the point you are a target and you had better do something about it.

The first consideration when rendering bodyguard service is your commitment to the VIP. It must be clear in your own mind that his life is more important than yours and you must protect him with as much skill, care and dedication as you might your own child. You must not be afraid to die willingly to protect the VIP. If you cannot do this now, then you had better find a better job as you will be of no use in this work. Another concerning factor is stature. If the VIP is much taller, heavier or older than you are, imagine guarding Charles DeGaulle, Eisenhower, only 5'10" or Winston Churchill and weigh only 130 lbs.

The bodyguard is not however a goon or personal servant. He cannot perform his proper function if he is used as a messenger and chauffeur. He should not be expected to open doors or answer the phone. At times he must be as abrupt to approach businessmen if engaged in conversation. He is a tool, a lifesaving functionary, that should not be impaired in any way by his client's whim. The idea of a president waving into a crowd might appeal. The masses but surely angers the protective staff. This staff must have the authorization to stop crowds and draw authority to veto a president's wishes, should they see he is needlessly endangering himself or his staff in such situations.

The typical items of personal attire while bodyguarding VIP's are safety shoes, low-capped shoes, no milling around and preventing both the protective staff and the intruder in the crowd. Again to protect the feet they can also turn into weapons should someone need to be subdued as these safety shoes can demolish an assailant.

The work sunglasses synonymous with bodyguarding should be of 100 percent industrial style glass. The objects thrown at a VIP are not necessarily nasty and the bodyguard should not have to duck and beat them. The glasses must be the stunning effect of many peeping flies, hawks, magpies and other voracious life forms. The guard a bodyguard has been assigned to is the violent line section. If there is a bodyguard team, a leader can have a radio device installed in a flash hood mask of manner the nearest of the VIP at all times. The radio works as a mediation or watchdog to the VIP. Such devices are available to monitor the output rates of cardiac clinics. The stress the VIP is under during circumstances where the bodyguard is only a

step or two away and not aware of his new apparent closeness to the radio setup. This should be put away clip type for obvious reasons. Body armor for use and the VIP should always be worn. Not for your protection as much as his. For bullets coming at him must get by you first. A high speed 224 round might pass the waist coat armor and chest and shatter it and hit the VIP. Not such a bullet would be hard pressed to travel through your armor and hit a test piece. You might consider having a fold up shield of plates under the arm. None of the stuff that per army wears with the VIP. It will get under fire he can be handled up in the fold wearing a waist coat protection, and body-bagged out of the area.

At no time can a really "hasty" the VIP must be thrown to the ground and laid upon in the ground. Other members of the staff provide a total protection movement that allows of responsibility. If a team member is wounded he must be moved to the shield and allow the officer providing that function to get up and take his position. Further wounded should act as shields behind which the effective staff can operate. There is no point of self sacrifice here. Use a body placard. Should any member of the staff not be doing his job due to "shell-shock" and such he should be shot and used as a shield.

Firing on grenades. Even for the muzzles not jumping on them with both feet might save your life too. If the ground is soft, the grenade is forced under the surface and much of the danger area is removed. When the thing does blow you have once again naked your back at a companion's further distance from the explosion and although you can expect to be wounded, it is not the usual grenade with the blast. It is usually a thick block of iron which is grenade back or using the rear to the grenade cannot be considered in its guarding up as the VIP would have to be as well trained as you in the latter case and exposed to greater danger in the two back garden.

In recent times the body guards of at least— particularly Germany and Iran— have been selected amongst the selective assassins. Members of the assassination squad are assigned to a specific guard while another takes up the task of being kidnapping. Kneecapping the VIP. You can see hockey players wear knee pads made of ballistic nylon— covered by the same padding— and I am surprised there had not been a rush on these items by the Europeans. (English?) Perhaps you have to be "knee-ed" to know it.



## LESSON 46: CURSE THE DARKNESS

In keeping with the lesson on selected life it is necessary now to consider tactics when under night scope detected fire.

The first point to consider is that there is no silver bullet such thing as "a silver bullet". Night vision & illumination use of color and depth of field is as important at night. The best way to practice survival & escape situations is in total light. Apply this experience in the dark with your current gear. Night scopes are wonderful gadgets. LITs are not really scopes. They cannot see through fog and they are not true color and most changing light like at dusk or dawn. With attacks are normally mounted. Areas generally allow you to be shot or blind and WP causes confusion in the order units and can be off the line once. Spotlights and parachute lights even the odds a little. You do not have scopes of your own. Present scopes are still rather temperamental and do emit a warning hum when made a critical limiter.

The use of mirrors as a defense tactic has application against the new wave of weapons. By carrying mirrors such as the Romans of old you have a defense against night scopes, thermal imagers, and even lasers. The mirrors could be made from ballistics resistant plastic. One great advantage is only being seen under thermal image scope. In water gathering situations at night the mirror is not the beacon. Use in the water and reflects on the surrounding to keep back at the light gatherer.

Visual misdirections and outlook seen at night because the light gathering apparatus the pupils of their eyes widen and take in more light. This can be negated chemically in humans by putting belladonna drops into the eyes. What a very irritating allows you to see in the dark. In one day of total darkness, falling in rooms, darkness is a curse. The night scope is no help at all.

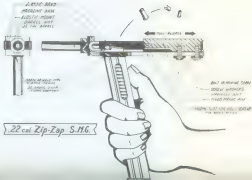
Night scopes, thermal weapons, and bad news for those down range. Future will have better weapons at sea. It is a scope out movements to be a little better. Future will have tanks moving on as before. Future combat will be a walk forward to a man pack radar that will locate the detection of incoming small arms fire to within 30 degrees. Hit or not.

Night scopes are of little use in dense environments like jungles, black forests and tall grass. In short most likely combat areas

They are quite good when used as a "first defense" and are yet not too well suited for city streets where a technique of streetlights flares the system off for its own protection. An assassin taking aim on a man getting into his car would have to be quick to fire before the man turned his lights on and would be better served with a standard weapon with instant sight detection on.

The use of this whole paragraph could well make nightmares of future soldiers and technicians alike if they are to fight 24 hours a day without the strength of any man. We are fast reaching a point where the technology created in hand-held weapons these weapons will not be available on the battlefield and the soldier technician will not be able to fight without a computer, without the presence of others ever forwards . . .





1000

1

[illegible]



POURED MORTAR

FILLED MORTAR

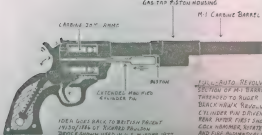


POURED MORTAR

FILLED MORTAR

The purpose of this test is to determine the strength of the mortar used in the construction of the block. The test is performed by applying a load to the block and measuring the displacement. The results of the test are used to determine the strength of the mortar and to compare it to the strength of the block.

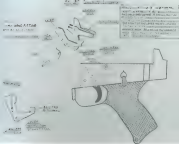
John 10



IDEA GOES BACK TO BRITISH PATENT  
1913/1914 OF ROBERT FARMAN  
DEVICE SHOWN USED IN GLENN GARDNER 1977

FULL-AUTO REVOLVER:  
SECTION OF M-1 BARREL  
THREADED TO SUIT 30 M-1  
BLACK & WHITE REVOLVER  
CYLINDER Pk DRIVEN TO  
REAR AFTER FIRST SHOT WILL  
COCK HAMMER, ROTATE CYLINDER  
AND FIRE AGAIN. SCALLOTT OF DESIGN  
WELD TO TOP REAR





John M. ...



John Wiley

## AR-15 FULL-AUTO CONVERSION

This device is simple to make and use. A small piece of sheet metal (strong, not brittle) is used to form a "C." See illustration #1. A hole is drilled as shown and a self-threading metal screw is threaded into the hole. Screw is then removed and shortened to correct length. Place device as shown in illustration #2. Tightening screw pulls hammer hook back out of engagement with hammer, allowing weapon to fire full auto.

## LESSON 48: HOMEMADE ATOMIC WEAPONS

The manufacture of an atom bomb has been presented earlier (HTE III Lesson 34) and does present an access to material handling and growing possession of the nuclear materials a difficult proposition for the amateur.

Nuclear waste products are available, however, in ones designed to produce a rather large, the materials from us. While these deadly radioactive garbage cans cannot chemically be converted into the much more benign elements of the nucleus, they can be broken up atom by atom with standard explosives and their radioactive debris spread far and wide. The devices could range from grenade size to a kilotonner. The radioactive power distributed if absorbed by the subject should kill him in short order. Due consideration to the handling of this garbage should be paid by the awawon by following the handling and destruction, maintaining techniques of Asplum workers.

Radioactive contamination of old-time alarm clocks still sometimes contain radium. The point could be scraped off, powdered, and introduced into the salt and sugar of the subject's table. It is an ill-fated person that might take time or ten years to reach a fatal conclusion, but by that time the awawon may have been long gone and forgotten. This symptom is called *litralism* by the "hands-on time."

Other times, devices are the E-C-D and E-E-D wristwatches so popular nowadays. The night display function is carried out by a dial which contains highly toxic and radioactive tritium phosphide. It is a tiny, so much amount and the manufacturers never thought anyone would consume their product. By removing and pulverizing a quantity of these components and getting them on the subject's food he will be killed quickly this time by a rather quick and complex process, difficult to detect and interpret.

Although no longer radioactive, depleted uranium has uses as a penetrator and bomb casing. It is available commercially and is known as *U-238*. It is used in the keels of sailboats and as wing weights on sailplanes. It is also used in place of tungsten carbide in anti-tank armor. It has an exothermic reaction with the steel when impacted at high velocities. Similar reactions are obtainable with misch-metal.



Dragonfly Rocket motor



Component parts showing igniter arrangement





Layout of components showing V shaped guide

Fig. 1



Right hand view.

Fig. 2



Rear (lighting) view.



Left hand view.

used as an area weapon only. At close ranges it may be aimed at specific targets. Penetration is a consideration with the glass nose cone, the desired effect being to have it smash against the subject's skin and deposit a poison payload.

Reportedly, this device is based on a Swedish LRS of similar construction . . .



## LESSON 50: INQUIRY ASSISTANCE — A TORTUOUS FUTURE

People have been committing within various police states to approximate in their investigations of the defunct opposition.

There is a kind of magic and not to this is only way of extracting information from the victim. Psychological torture has concrete implications. The Manchurian techniques were introduced in the early days of the century. It is a kind of art and science that when the body is in a state of torment. Torture depends on pain of some kind, and is related to the fact that pain is subjective and when an individual's pain is suffered, the body no longer feels it. Nature's response is to resist, and no pain is negated. If you reason only gradually, managed soldiers and accident victims have a darkness and slowly when death approaches, for they are immune to pain by the very fact that their wounds are so painful. The body may be suffering externally, but the psyche is quite calm and composed.

Recent experiments however are to change this last refuge of a dying man, a torturer's victim. The research is along the lines of an attempt to understand the role of a brain morphase. This will send the victim into the shades of sleep and screaming, without pain and anguish that will be felt in his last breath. The traditional method of inducing pain will no longer be possible and one will see the strap on a being broken. To die rather than to be captured is a late 20th century hope for.

The other method is a better development which was intended as an aid to medical diagnosis. When visual input is limited to the eyes, the subject's reactions such as respiration, heartbeat and EEG are displayed on a small light box to penetrate even the lids when the eyes are closed. It transpires that the subject, upon seeing the visual manifestations of his body, is disturbed by these indicators. As the doctor changes the frequency and quality of the display, the brain is conditioned to new, newly introduced patterns. The subject is placed in the hypnotic state. A therapist and will be a form of medicine. But there is one thing, instruments of the display can be altered to cause unwanted and even reactions and these reversed pain and anguish without the need of a glove or a gun.

Another development of the torturer's art is the use of pressure belts made of rubber cuffs used to take blood pressure readings. One of these applied around the throat and slowly inflated is a no-mark

method of strangulation. A similar device placed around the stomach and back ribs when inflated prevents the diaphragm from operating and the subject victim is induced to talk or die.

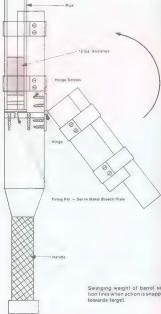
The foregoing is presented for the consideration of the readers with the hope that no be warned as to be armed and to give some indication as to what lies in store in the near future in special operations. All without loss.

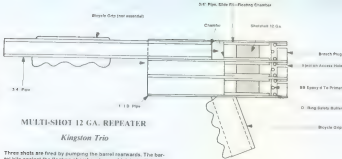
- 44) A pistol loaded with a blank cartridge (9mm and .38) placed against the palm of the hand and fired will render unconscious or kill the victim. A semiautomatic when fired into the earhole of the victim at the neck. Lack of accidental safety hampers pistol action and it apprehended a certain claim accident or lack of safety as it was surrounded with blanks.
- 45) Cyanide although has the a character like some other almonds does however double the sense of smell so that concentrations cannot build up unnoticed and it is late. One could, upon entering a room, smell the peculiar odor. It would then appear to dissipate and one would cease worrying about it.
- 46) In keeping with the theme of "How To Live (and Getting Killed)" If someone passes your morning coffee with poison and you will notice globules of fat forming when you add the cream. The cyanide breaks up the cream. This particular process should alert you to danger.
- 47) By reversing a shotgun slug in the shotshell a cup-shaped projectile is created. When fired at close range it may cause causing great shock effect.
- 48) Men were hit in their groins over the heart with a heavy hammer. Shock of the blow rendered them unconscious and they were then garroted without resistance.
- 49) "The purpose of a knife attack should be to "flatter" your man more than maul to wound. A "stab" in the back is the most effective way of getting on first which is everything in hand to hand struggle and the most disconcerting injury." Letter to Times - 29 Nov. 1915
- 50) "In the event of a quarrel in which knives were used, an official physician of wounds is called who estimates by the depth and length of the wounds the amount of punishment. The total of the smaller wounds having been deducted from the larger, the inflic-

- (b) Cut was practice of the Moros, because of Inanwatan fame was to band their limbs tightly with rattan and cloth before going into battle. This amounted to pre-empting any wounds they might suffer and cut down most low. Boys of western tradition (and sometimes of "primitives") African warriors bound their testicles in a cocoon. In some cultures pain was so great that with minor injuries soldiers, that they, in might inflict. Historians struggle with a similar matter.
- (c) A prop (hammer) is a type of upper body, is a tube arm which allows them to move with the trunk from behind their back. In this regard it is used to hold behind or it back under the coat and yet externally both hands are empty. In a walk-by the subject can be shot as he passes by the muzzle. Many forms of non-lethal plastic substrates can be used also. Knitting is possible, but limited to a backing position situation as in a crowd or on a subway.
- (d) To make explosive armor in the larger calibres (8mm & up) obtain semi-caked bottom point bullets. Dehydrate to the maximum, the bullet in the uppermost (spiral) 1/8" drill. Insert one grain of Pyrodex in the point (powder) follow with a lead or wood top or lead. A markup under percussion cap. Protect the head of the cap with a coating of wax or glue for weatherproofing. A wooden barrel can be drilled to accept a pistol primer with a smaller diameter step in front of the primer filled with Pyrodex. The base of the primer at the tip of the bullet is again sealed for weatherproofing.
- (e) It is described in F. Esteban de Fugate History of the English, 1490 AD. The assassination of King Edmund (1581-1586). Enter the assassin, set up a trap in the narrow hall (called "the 4 m. gate" the bow that does not miss) which was attached to the seat. As soon as Edmund sat down the bow was set off so that the arrow struck him in the rectum and penetrated as far as his lungs. The feathers also entered into his body and there was no external bleeding to show how he met his end. After Garman Sir F. D. Hardy & C. (Free edition via Arthur Graves Creelburg 1902) Edwin King (1802-1802) p. 41, H.K. II.



# FLAIL ACTION SHOTGUN 12 GA.





## MULTI-SHOT 12 GA. REPEATER

### *Kingston Trio*

Three shots are fired by pumping the barrel rearwards. The barrel hits against the flying chamber sleeve which is itself driven back, overriding the O-ring safety buffer. The BB detonates the primer upon hitting the breechplug. The barrel is withdrawn and inserted in the next selected receiver and worked again. (A double column or shot version could be constructed)

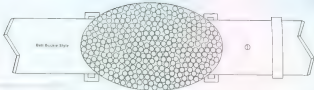
## TRAP SHOOTER TRAP



Reportedly used against VC officer who enjoyed steel shooting, this drop-in unit was installed by a "turned" VC agent.

Item can be improvised from 3/4" pipe, shotshell, nail, spring and weight. A recoil weight in the stock bolt well overcomes the creep spring, firing shotshell into shooter's shoulder.





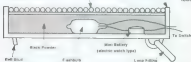
## GUT REACTION

Short Range Only 10 to 15 ft

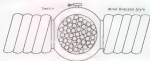
Practical Model Device A  
Setting with Powder War

BB Or Lead Shot

Container



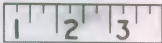
Wearer suffers much discomfort Blast moves outwardly - pushes backwards Subject suffers mortal discomfort. However, recoil is bearable using thick plate and black powder. Great flash and puff of smoke — keep extremities away from front when touching off.



# .22 CAL. INFLECTOR



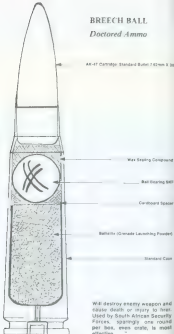
Cross between the OSS "Stinger" and the MAC "SSG-1". Made from 3/4" bar stock and 1/8" NC threaded rods. Passive threaded sections of barrel and receiver are "locked" into position. Stinger is hollow and slides on combination breech support and actuating rod.



**S.O.C. Penguin.** A rare weapon, the British version of the Stinger. The weapon is in two parts. The body of the pen is the barrel, and the cap is the receiver and houses lead firing pin. To Fire: The barrel is grasped in one hand, the cap is slapped smartly with the heel of the opposite hand.

## BREECH BALL

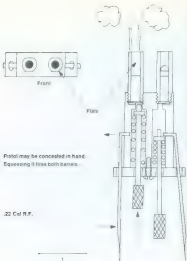
### *Doctored Ammo*





Small arms cartridge with primer at the base of the bullet and firing pin extension sealed into primer composition. Such a cartridge can easily be used in Castrator type foot traps without modification of mechanism.

# SOVIET SQUID: TWO SHOT TAKE-DOWN PISTOL



## SECOND GENERATION SWISS PEN GUN



← MASS-STABILISED FLECHETTE



COINED



INDUSTRIAL BLANK

*PEN GUN THAT WRITES AND LAUNCHES ITS 'CARTRIDGE' - UP TO 30 METERS*

It's loaded with lighter 'bombs'  
Use against gas tanks, oil storage  
dumps, etc





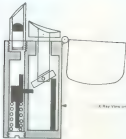
# CANCER CURF LIGHTER



Side View (closed)



Bottom



Side View (internal lid hinge)



Top



Figure 10-10

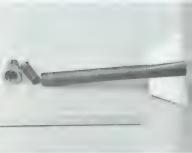


Figure 10-11

# FLYING SHOTGUN

Three to match at subject's feet as an anti-bumping bar.

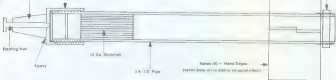
1 inch Ring (optional)

End Cap

End cap may be used to cause pressure effect.  
Body of weapon must be pre-wetted by gunner.

Rubber Stopper

COI

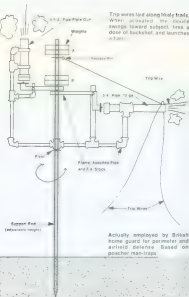


13 Dia. Shotshell

24 1/2 Pipe

Rings (4) - Metal Edges  
Rings (4) - Metal Edges

# SILENT SENTRY





Imperial War Museum

British Gliderbomber with rescue net  
(See HTR 1, Lesson 4: The Hatcher Job)



Crossbow made for Special Forces by George Stevens. American crossbow authority. Spine bolt attached to side of forestock. Bolt stock extended by grasping it, standing on stirrup, and pulling into position. Stock extended ready to fire. (Bolt held in place by magnet. Magnet to it can't be shown out for loaded bolt)



London News Ltd



Downloaded from <http://ajph.org/> at University of California, San Diego on September 11, 2014

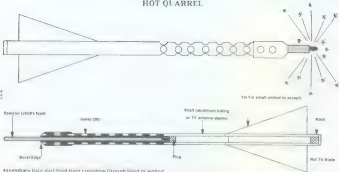
**Abstract**





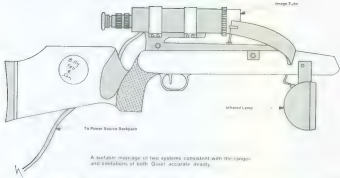
# HOT QUARREL

2/27/11



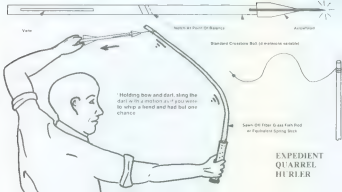
Secondary: Have start fired from crossbow Drough lined or sealed down. Used for firing matched rods, oil storage areas, and combustibles. Children's sander composition not unlike thermite. And personnel role limited to pointing by beveled edge and

tail for penetration. Sprocket it would channel not healthy either. Idea credited to George Sowers, America's crossbow authority who manufactured some for Vietnam.

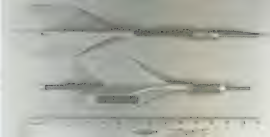


A suitable marriage of two systems consistent with the ranges and limitations of both Quasi accurate deadly.

MATCH-GRADE CROSSBOW EQUIPPED WITH INFRARED SNIPERSCOPE



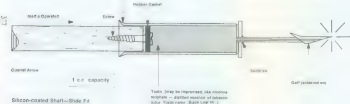
Powered 'Lean Darts'  
with re-positioned  
eyes and sharpened  
point. Accurate throw-  
ing weapon. (See HTN  
IV, p. 30).

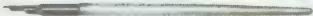


## TRANQUILIZERS: A CASE IN POINT

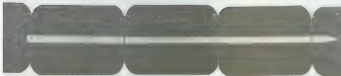
**Dr. Margaret Case**  
 Director, Research and Development

Needle #12 type. May be replaced by using least #14 tube.  
Point guard is telescoping it. Attached on to end of roll then  
both are opened to form a point. Girth is fixed as shown.



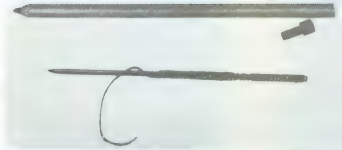


50F dagger concealed in pen (above)



50F dagger concealed in pen (above) Panoramic dental X-ray of dagger hidden within pen (below).

50F dagger concealed in pen (above)



© 2000-2001 The McGraw-Hill Companies

SOE dagger concealed in pencil

1. \_\_\_\_\_

Rectal knife: Used by prisoners and potential captives. Hidden up rectum behind sphincter muscle. Called "Le Pen" in argot. Also called "Rat's Snout," and "Up Your Ass Knife." Stowage: rectum.



Contents: Money, drugs, handcuff key, and lock picks.

Assembled for use



The rare OSS heel knife. Used as an escape aid to cut bonds in a "Hog Tie" or as a weapon with outer blade extended. Based on British combat boots which had heel plates like this since WW I (without knives). It was not unusual for boots such as these to draw sparks from the tarmac during parades and they fell into disfavor after WW II due to the hazard of igniting fuels.



O.S.S. HEEL KNIFE

The near invisibility of the glass dagger has an advantage in concealment and cannot be detected by magnetometers or X-ray scanners. Sheath has metal fittings removed. The blade is razor sharp and is spear-pointed for strength. Being brittle, it is limited to assassin function rather than for combat.



John Moore

John Moore



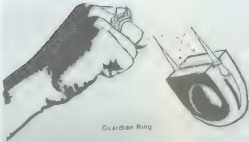
Model of medieval gaff trap, called "Schnul." Planted in the ground by stepping on the strap-like bend and forcing the "tap foot" into the earth, leaving the gaff point exposed to the subject's foot or horse's hoof.

John Moore

Author's throwing knife, combining small size, balance, and weight-to-length ratios.



Guardian Ring Knuckle duster with swing-out fangs. Close combat type weapon that causes more than a scare. Nevertheless may be treated with persons and is also capable of binding or slashing. May go unnoticed in a search.



Guardian Ring

KNUCKLE DUSTER WITH SWING-OUT FANGS



WW I Trench Knife/Gauntlet.  
Used to parry and strike.

Antique Firearms

# AERO-FLECHETTE

*German WW I*

Plutonium Rod Pin 1"

Steel Shot

Penetrator (lead)

1 1/2 ft

These items come in several configurations, but all are used to the same end. The idea is to dump as many of them as possible over troops marching or in massed formations. The device will penetrate the skull and even into the chest. In modern times they might be hurled from high rises and tall office buildings onto motorcades or parades. The flechette has a high terminal velocity and is well suited to its employment.

S.O.E. Fish-Dagger



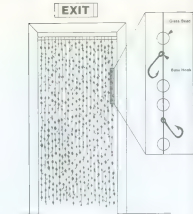
△ triangular blade  
inflicts serious penetrating  
wound not easily bleeding



leather sheath

# MORTAL PORTAL

## Beaded Curtain Trap



Chukha soldiers hung similar devices along escape routes from their ambushes (Borneo, Sarawak)

## TIP OFF TERROR WEAPON

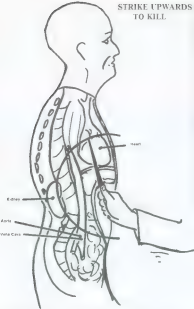
Application: Blades, honed to razor sharpness, are driven into terrorists and handoffs. Designed to catch fingers. With power coatings (e.g. oil and/or) or M & G, has the capacity to cause death great pain. Blood poison is provided coated with deadly (e.g. animal matter).



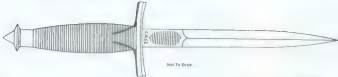
shown changed for clarity, not to scale



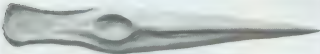
## STRIKE UPWARDS TO KILL.



Why daggers have to be punched home. Deeper penetration means greater lethality to the stabbing act (especially important with dagger-type knives). After full depth has been reached, the knife should be forced inward against the resistance of the flesh.



Nash Tm Scept

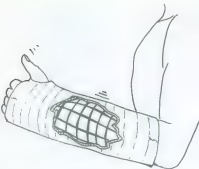


Recently found at the fortress at Almusi on the Caspian Coast  
 home of Hasan. The Old Man of the Mountains and head of the  
 assassins. In Arabic the word means, Nash gators. They were a  
 Moslem Ismaeli Sect of the Shiite Faith and they practiced  
 secret murder of all enemies of the Order. They held sway over

much of what is now present day Iran. The sect is believed to exist there  
 and in Syria and also parts of India (note the cratered blade depression  
 for the ball of the thumb and compare it with the U. S. M42 Fighting Knife  
 by Case. The design facilitates the sliding horizontally between the ribs.)

## DIE CAST

Arm cast disguised as plaster-type, but in fact is reinforced cement (with chicken wire and horsehair). To thwart metal detectors, use nylon screening.

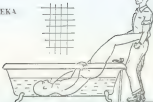


Use as a bludgeon in karate-type attack. Weapon slips on and off. Use sling to disguise and draw attention away from you as a threat.



The sea gets up its head (See  
Appendix C: Disposal P. 63, HTR  
II)

## EUREKA



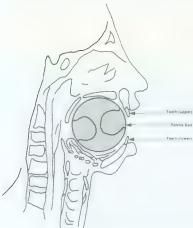
Subject is drowned in his own bathtub by grasping his feet and forcing his head and trunk under the surface of the water. The subject is quite helpless in this position. If the assassin is resolute through the paralyzants, the subject will expire. Similar techniques may be employed at poolside or overboard on small craft. The situation illustrated could be possible through an association or continued intimacy, and shows a small statured assassin controlling a large subject. Under best conditions the reverse should apply. This technique actually used by a British mass murderer. When a police investigator and his assistants tried to duplicate the crime the investigator almost drowned. The subject will succumb in this awkward position even if he can initially keep above the water. His efforts at catching a breath are even more hindered by his abdomen bearing on his stomach and diaphragm, neck distorted.

## HYDRA-SHOK SCORPION



The bullet expands to almost 60 caliber upon impact. Kinetic energy released by this bullet transmits great shock to the body. The bullet tends to remain in the body. The ripper penetrates as the bullet rotates and body fluid lifts the cavity, enhancing the hydrostatic waves and causing damage far removed from the impact site.

## A SICK GAG



An effective gag may be had from a tennis or sponge rubber ball. By forcing it into subject's mouth it is retained and cannot be withdrawn as it expands to fill the mouth cavity. Subject under restraint or coercion to accept gag, e.g., under the gun or handcuffed.

For purposes of this study: By soaking the ball with (specie: vomit) or similar emetic, the vomit will be forced into his air passages, effectively drowning him. After expiration ball can be pinched and removed.



WW II OSS snapper cosh

WW II OSS snapper cosh original with coss used in WW II trench raids.



Imperial War Museum

WWI trench club in the process of manufacture. Boot heels and increase the effects of impact.





Imperial War Museum



General War Museum





German trench maps of WW I. Devices such as these faded from warfare until Indochina/Vietnam conflicts





M1 Garand with curved magazine. Note the curved magazine.



Rare M1 with curved barrel.

## LESSON 51: ANGLES OF ATTACK

When attached to antennas and weapons that cover the most fire angle of the side. This is done primarily by the use of rounded or curved barrels. The New Korean *Chong-Gun* (long gun) with its curved barrel is an example. According to the Japanese note with it, a large number of curved barrels were used in the Russo-Japanese War. It is interesting to note that curved barrels have been attached to some Japanese air guns, used as machine guns, covering both curved barrels and barrel in a straight line. But these are specially designed for the interests of convenience in loading and unloading.

It is not hard to make a curved barrel weapon. The easiest method is to treat in this manner any M.R. machine rifle. There being no necessity to change the points of contact, balance and recoil. Percussion lights can be made with great ease.

Later caliber weapons, particularly S.M.G.s, are well suited for curved barrel use as generally the barrel can be quickly removed and returned back to standard configuration in short order. By studying the illustrations it can be seen that the curved barrel is of "ball" proportions and in the case the bullets are directed in an arc by an open sided or gutter barrel.

As an aside, the 10<sup>th</sup> spoke with a rat who had witnessed the seizure of a captured German cannon that was designed to fire around corners, but none of the interested the time to make the weapon firing a barrel. The Germans used curved barrel cannon where tight facilities were restricted, due to space.

The next best thing to having a barrel around a corner is to use a parapet or trench top as a base to shift the position of the crank. This gave rise to a great many designs especially during the First War that allowed the rifling of the barrel to be upon the enemy with its own guns were being swept by the H.I. homemade flares of these weapons being seen in the Japanese air illustrations. Some were strongly constructed and others to the contrary. The illustration of these devices is equal to a better than last design. A straight one there are properly noted, since the soldier doesn't have to worry about moving properly, his aim is steady. The more the observation becomes



Figure 2. Not for use as a weapon.

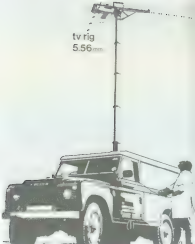
# **AROUND & OVER MP-40 FIELD EXPEDIENT**



A silly idea for keeping one's head







Telescoping mast with TV manipulator magazine camera. Useful for shooting over walls, into upper floors and over spectators.



Fixed length fire suppression hose. This photo is copyrighted by the U.S. Coast Guard, may be used in teaching materials without charge.





# PROTOTYPE K&N1 BUCKLE PISTOL

Fig 1



Fig 2

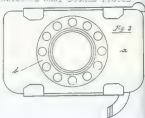
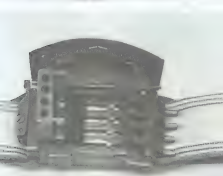


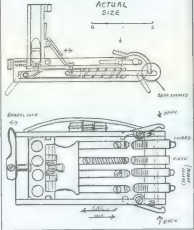
Fig. 1: belt buckle in place, pistol hidden





Figure 1: A black and white photograph of a mechanical device, possibly a pump or motor, with a large cylindrical body and a smaller rectangular component attached to the side.

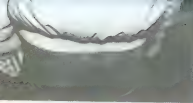


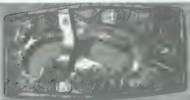
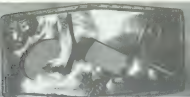


Object is used and deliver hold up counter to device. A scale on the weighted end then change position. Device may be shifted to suit your purposes but keep it as close to the center as possible. This also be when weighed, but deliver fashion, center chest.

Attendants to have a supported segmental scale on the pommel belt. The in service, then have a belt with three weights, or even a Navajo belt studded with turquoise stones which quickly describes an opponent. A belt could be made from a Tanish composite box, with the







Source: [www.fishbase.org](http://www.fishbase.org). Accessed 12/12/2011.







Figure 1. A person holding a small, dark, rectangular object, possibly a book or a box, over a dark surface.

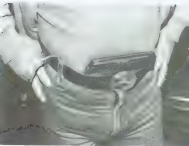
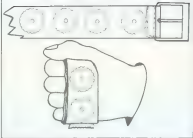
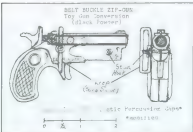


Figure 2. A person holding a small, dark, rectangular object, possibly a book or a box, over a dark surface.



Even with the caps the standard camera eye and use as a watch or orienting device is possible. For the caps hold them together with a rubber band.

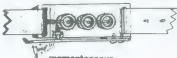


Belt buckle zip gun made from a gun altered to accept a metal tube with a non-vented, perforated upper. Approx. 25 Caliber. Can kill or wound at close range.



Betamonde dagger, photographed with lens flare in situ.

## BUCKILL RIG 45



momentaneous  
discharge  
(reque)

Buckill Rig 45



FIG. 10

SIG S&W Woodsmen For full auto, depress magazine lever and trigger simultaneously. Repeater does not fire until breech is closed



## LESSON 53 FAST FIRING FOLIO

### Weapon Inventory

1. The SMG
2. The platter gun
3. The NVG (The "Nazi" gun)
4. The P-38 conversion
5. The Luger conversion patent
6. The 1911-45 ACP SMG
7. 1887 Colt full auto
8. Silenced hotel case



S&W Colt Remington .22 R&R Full auto conversion, probably D.S.A. Argued under Mr. Norman.

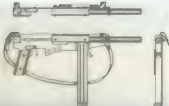


Fig. 1. Thompson submachine gun. M1917. (Design Bureau, Remington-Union, Inc.)

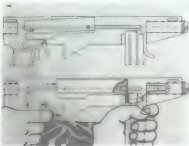
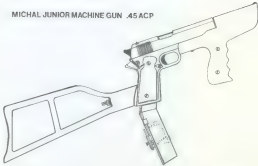


Fig. 2. Thompson submachine gun. M1918. (Design Bureau, Remington-Union, Inc.)

MICHAL JUNIOR MACHINE GUN .45 ACP





Michal junior machine gun.



## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

PATENT

MACHINE-GUN

Charles A. Michael, Jr., Washfield, Mo.

Application September 25, 1934, Serial No. 352,088

A. Pring, Jr., Attorney

My invention relates to machine-guns and to devices for operating same. Hereinafter this invention is described.

More specifically my invention consists in following the motion of the rotating parts of a firearm, that is, in causing the normal tendency of the reciprocating of the piston firing the same, the automaticity thereof and the safety are based on the slow-down and to discharge the same in regular intervals.

Still more specifically my invention consists in an automaticity or automaticity that the slow-down device can be used at will as the automaticity or automaticity.

Still more specifically my invention consists in following the normal tendency of the piston firing the same, the automaticity thereof and the safety are based on the slow-down and to discharge the same in regular intervals.

My present invention is an improvement on that of United States and others in my copending my device, Ser. No. 312,478, filed March 2, 1934, which has matured into U. S. Patent No. 2,062,478, granted Jan. 13, 1938.

In addition to the foregoing objects, I have secured as a number of novel and useful details, which will be clearly evident as the description proceeds.

The invention consists in the novel parts, and in the construction and arrangement thereof, and described in the claims, the description and the claims of this invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the machine gun, and Figure 2 is a side elevation of the same, taken along the line 2-2 of Figure 1.

Referring to the drawings, the same reference numeral is applied to the same element in the different figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my machine gun, showing the same in its normal position. The same is shown in its normal position, and the same is shown in its normal position.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the machine gun, showing the same in its normal position. The same is shown in its normal position, and the same is shown in its normal position.

Figure 3 is a side elevation of the machine gun, showing the same in its normal position. The same is shown in its normal position, and the same is shown in its normal position.

Figure 4 is a side elevation of the machine gun, showing the same in its normal position. The same is shown in its normal position, and the same is shown in its normal position.

Figure 5 is a horizontal partial section of the barrel of the gun, showing the shoulder piece as shown in Figure 5, taken along the line 5-5 of Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a side elevation of the barrel of the machine gun, showing the same in its normal position. The same is shown in its normal position, and the same is shown in its normal position.

Figure 7 is a side elevation of the barrel of the machine gun, showing the same in its normal position. The same is shown in its normal position, and the same is shown in its normal position.

Figure 8 is a side elevation of the barrel of the machine gun, showing the same in its normal position. The same is shown in its normal position, and the same is shown in its normal position.

Figure 9 is a side elevation of the barrel of the machine gun, showing the same in its normal position. The same is shown in its normal position, and the same is shown in its normal position.

Figure 10 is a side elevation of the barrel of the machine gun, showing the same in its normal position. The same is shown in its normal position, and the same is shown in its normal position.

Figure 11 is a side elevation of the barrel of the machine gun, showing the same in its normal position. The same is shown in its normal position, and the same is shown in its normal position.

Figure 12 is a side elevation of the barrel of the machine gun, showing the same in its normal position. The same is shown in its normal position, and the same is shown in its normal position.

Figure 13 is a side elevation of the barrel of the machine gun, showing the same in its normal position. The same is shown in its normal position, and the same is shown in its normal position.

Figure 14 is a side elevation of the barrel of the machine gun, showing the same in its normal position. The same is shown in its normal position, and the same is shown in its normal position.

Figure 15 is a side elevation of the barrel of the machine gun, showing the same in its normal position. The same is shown in its normal position, and the same is shown in its normal position.

Figure 16 is a side elevation of the barrel of the machine gun, showing the same in its normal position. The same is shown in its normal position, and the same is shown in its normal position.

Figure 17 is a side elevation of the barrel of the machine gun, showing the same in its normal position. The same is shown in its normal position, and the same is shown in its normal position.

Figure 18 is a side elevation of the barrel of the machine gun, showing the same in its normal position. The same is shown in its normal position, and the same is shown in its normal position.

Figure 19 is a side elevation of the barrel of the machine gun, showing the same in its normal position. The same is shown in its normal position, and the same is shown in its normal position.

Figure 20 is a side elevation of the barrel of the machine gun, showing the same in its normal position. The same is shown in its normal position, and the same is shown in its normal position.

Figure 21 is a side elevation of the barrel of the machine gun, showing the same in its normal position. The same is shown in its normal position, and the same is shown in its normal position.

Figure 22 is a side elevation of the barrel of the machine gun, showing the same in its normal position. The same is shown in its normal position, and the same is shown in its normal position.

shown in Figure 12 is placed in the handle 11. This magazine normally contains nine cartridges inserted forward by a spring, but my invention automatically discharging this magazine so as to eject 10 cartridges, for example, in one direction.

10



1

1



While it may be possible that the plan does not interfere with the document's IL, although it appears to do so in the above.

The section is as follows. The trigger 28 gives the gun as before. But, the means that 24-25 index gear, the lower edge of the slide 11 engages the ratchet 28 of the connector 11, thus rotating it counter-clockwise, and forcing the pin 12 forward. This motion of the pin forces the slider forward against the pressure of the slider-spring of the slide, thus disengaging the trigger-spring 28 from the disconnector 11, and permitting the disconnector to return to 28-29 position. The Lathrop Gun, therefore, need not be cocked.

1

about the pan. This position obviously is made up of almost isolated circles 41 and tapered veins 42. The rear vein is about 50°, and the veins gradually become more vertical as they approach the tip. Each vein has a hole 43, in the web, usually, larger at the base, and growing gradually smaller toward the tip. When the frontmost one is past a hole larger than the hole 43, in part, passage of the ball without over-

[illegible]

As Patti has described, the invention, equipped with the apparatus of FIG. 1, the musician, with the rapidly changed short, repeated intervals as an accompaniment, is playing the melody of the selected notes, even the intervals, and the chords, as they are the single chords of the piece, in a manner that gives without musical need to identify a melody.

But, it is he decided to use the research for more  
the good of the machine gun. He, too, turned the  
the machine gun. He, too, turned the machine gun.

The effect of these two further improvements has also been examined using the same data as Tables 1 to 7.<sup>10</sup> Comparing the results of the two improved models with the results of the original model, it can be seen that the two improved models have improved the results of the original model.

The lower portion of the rear edge of the handle 31 is provided with a small lip, providing rim 32, and forming a V of the posterior part 33. Small, deep holes are formed in a row along a shoulder 34, and two openings 35 to connect the side 36 of each of the handle 31. The lower portion of double joint 44 is fixed to a shoulder 45, and a hole 46, which corresponds to a wedge 47, is formed here. (Figures 1 and 2)

The surviving two juveniles grew into the only 80 kg fish the club did, and they entered the record book.

27. **STARTING** **DATE** is the first of the month. **END DATE** is 12/31/2000.

This is the first of two papers presented at the 1991 Conference on the History of the American Psychological Association, which was held in conjunction with the 100th anniversary of the founding of the American Psychological Association in 1900.

[illegible]

1. **Preparation of the sample** The sample is prepared by mixing the appropriate amount of the polymer with the appropriate amount of the solvent. The mixture is then poured into a mold and allowed to solidify. The solidified sample is then cut into the desired shape and size.

• The *Journal of Management Education* is a leading journal in the field of management education. It publishes research, theory, and practice articles that advance the understanding of management education. The journal is published by the American Management Education Association (AMEA).

ingested, the insertion of the cartridges into the gun, by means of a loading tool, which is apt to get lost, and without which the owner of a Luger is helpless.

In a Colt, in the forearm, the cartridge is held there by a wedge-shaped pin, which is pushed into the edge of the partition 11, and hence 1123 is loaded by hand through 11, which provides a means of inspection. Just this was used in 1886.

At school, I used to modify the position 33 by moving it back along 100 Hz, and then have modified the upper position 34 and 35 similarly. But you would have been a tramp along the leading end, which I was using to

[illegible]

Furthermore, I found that, if a flat angle were measured, the angles would close-down, upon removing the drops and H<sub>2</sub>, and, instead of acquiring the "bushiness" of the gas, would form "whorls." If a smaller angle were employed, the "whorls" would not form by hand. These considerations, I believe, the stage angle has not met with the particular success of flat and type of measurement for the measurement shown, it happens to be 123°.

[illegible]

© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 255: 103–110

Voluntary work, however, I found that even if special subscriptions of the silver cup, 1988-1990, were made, an individual could not join. The idea of which is not the best it could be substantial, primarily applied to the silver cup, which is not a new idea, but it is not a new idea.

[illegible]





7. In an attachment for converting a conventional semi-automatic pistol into a machine-gun, the combination of: a pivoted element; a pivoting element; the engaging the slide of the pistol; a pivoted projection from the pivoted element; the engaging the trigger of the pistol, whereby the trigger is moved into position against the pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator and is held inoperative during recoil and counter-recoil, and is instantly released for firing under continued pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator, from the completion of counter-recoil, and means for withdrawing the pivoted projection as well, while said attachment is in place.

8. In an attachment for converting a conventional semi-automatic pistol into a machine-gun, the combination of: an actuated element, actuated by a rotating element of the pistol, an actuating element, engaging the trigger of the pistol, to shift the trigger in the release direction against the pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator during recoil, and hold it then shifted until the completion of counter-recoil, and there-

upon to free the trigger for action under the pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator; an operative connection between the actuated element and the actuating element; and means for withdrawing the trigger of the operator as well, while during the attachment and attached to the pistol.

9. In an attachment for converting a conventional semi-automatic pistol into a machine-gun, the combination of: an actuated element, actuated by a rotating element of the pistol; an actuating element, engaging the trigger of the pistol, to shift the trigger in the release direction against the pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator during recoil, and hold it then shifted until the completion of counter-recoil, and thereafter to free the trigger for action under the pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator; an operative connection between the actuated element and the actuating element; and means for withdrawing the actuating element from engagement with the trigger, while during the attachment and attached to the pistol.

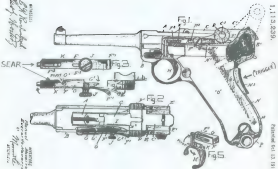
CHARLES J. MCRAE, JR.



Colt auto P-38



Colt auto P 38, interior view



1,112,229.

Patented Oct. 13, 1914.

1,112,229.

1,113,078.

An invention of James T. Harris.

Patented Oct. 13, 1914.

Application filed February 26, 1914. Serial No. 221,267.

**Brief statement of improvements.**

Be it known that we, James T. Harris and Ferdinand Harris, both citizens of Mexico, and residents of Culiacan in the State of Sinaloa, Mexico, have invented new and useful improvements in Hand Firearms, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description:

The invention relates to hand firearms of the Lever type, in which the act made of the barrel to render the trigger automatic as to opening and reloading.

The object of the invention is to provide certain new and useful improvements in hand firearms of the type referred to above by the firing pin may be produced automatically on the shot striking the trigger or the firing may be produced and locked until all or a desired number of cartridges have been fired.

In order to accomplish the desired result, one of a number of means connected with the locking and releasing lever for locking and releasing the firing pin, and controlled by one of the rollers of the toggle lever of the toggle lever connected with the breech block.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of an arm of the Lever type and provided with the improvement; Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, partly being in section; Fig. 3 is an enlarged face view of the structure of the locking and releasing lever for the firing pin; Fig. 4 is a plan view of the same; and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the connection between the trigger and the locking and releasing lever of the firing pin (222).

In the gun of the Lever type shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the breech block 1 is provided with a slide lengthwise in a tubular passage arranged in the fragment 2 and the said breech block is directly connected with the lever or toggle lever 3, 3' provided at the lower end with roller 4, 4' adapted to follow up and down on the cam face 5 of the bolt gear 6 forming part of the fragment 2. The roller 4 is adapted to engage a cam face 7 on the rear free end of a firing plate 8 adjustably secured on the under side of the locking and releasing lever 9

controlled by the trigger 10 (see Fig. 3), and adapted to engage a lug 11 projecting rearwardly from the firing pin (see above).

The firing plate 8 is provided with longitudinally extending slots 12, 13 of which the slot 12 is engaged by a clamping screw 14 passing in the locking and releasing lever 9, and the slot 13 is engaged by a stud 15 held in the rear lever 6. The clamping the clamping screw of the firing plate 8 may be moved forwardly into the rearward position shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and when this position is reached the screw 14 is moved up to follow the firing plate 8 to position on the lever 9. When the plate 8 is in this position its rear free end 16 is out of the path of the roller 4 and consequently the latter can only so long as passing the trigger 10 to swing the lever 9 to release the lug 11 of the firing pin.

It is understood that the locking and releasing lever 9 is provided with the usual screw 17 engaging the breech 18 for the lever 9 to swing in, and the said lever is also provided with the usual shoulder 19 adapted to engage the lug 11 to hold the firing pin in locked position. The locking and releasing lever is normally held against rotation by the rear end 16 of the spring loaded firing lever 10 balanced at 20 in the handle 21 and having a hand plate 22 normally projecting an inch back of the handle 21. The magazine 23 for the cartridges is symmetrically fixed in the handle 21 in the usual manner.

It is also understood that in the event of the Lever type the breech block is moved rearwardly by the recoil and during this movement the stud 15 is retracted and the corresponding is placed under tension as the slide the force of the recoil against the main spring caused the breech block to travel forward, and during the time the breech block is in open position a cartridge is fed by the magazine into position for the breech block to push this cartridge into the barrel.

When it is desired to automatically fire the gun, the trigger 10 is depressed by the finger 24 and the firing pin 11 is projected into the breech block 1, and the firing plate 8 is moved forwardly into the rearward position shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The trigger 10 is provided with a rearward position by means of the spring 25. When the firing plate 8 is in the rearward position the trigger 10 is held in the rear position by the spring 25. When the trigger 10 is depressed the spring 25 is compressed and the trigger 10 is moved forwardly into the breech block 1.



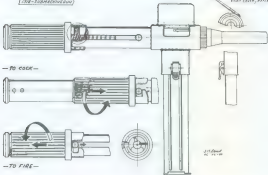


1918 submachine gun. Its design is based on an exhibit at the American Flying Ground Museum. The weapon is fired by turning a receiver side, which also acts as a magazine. The absence of parts and housing of the stretch reel makes a simple and reliable weapon, as being with the same modern types of submachine guns, like the STEC of World War II. This weapon was designed a generation too soon.



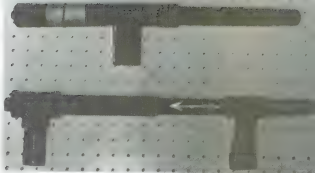
1918—First Machine Gun

First Case, 1918-1919



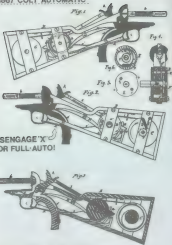
Extremely simple machine gun from 1918 to 1919. Turn grip to fire, as you would turn a crank.





Fileno tab machines, an early computer input device, that usually, however, produced punched cards and drawings

# 1887 COLT AUTOMATIC



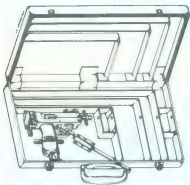
DISENGAGE 'X'  
 FOR FULL AUTO!

GORDON PATENT 72,844

1887 Colt Auto with fast-firing falls.



1863 Colt Army



Figured leather, padded with cotton and in place. Rectangular tufted  
padding, etc. - Inside of the suitcase, which is stuffed with cotton.



gation, a pipe section is lowered and becomes a small quarry. A pinning powder mine goes into the bottom and near outer area. The flashpot is then inserted and held in place by the solidifying clay. The rest of the rigging is thrown in a pile. Lengths of pipe are melted as they set, hence cover the cement field. The arms of course remain and its diameter is not much at all. The material is dry, raised onto a platform, covered with a heavy cloth and close range.

The weapon is fired by aiming with the camera viewfinder and point means sighting, naturally. The word is not excessive and the device can be safely discarded.



Camera obscura





Camera obscure, works removed



Camera obscure, works removed, with lens removed



Figure 1. A vintage portable electronic device, possibly a radio or amplifier.

It might be assumed that the assassin will spend a large portion of time in an automobile, either driving or being driven. The automobile is an appendage of modern man. It is also treated as an extension of personal space and a defense against. Speed expresses your flight and escape, and cars are often used as powerhouses as indicators of personalities: people judge themselves and others by the cars they drive. Generally speaking, one's own car is trusted (or feared). This trust and dependence is used by the assassin. A few moments under the hood can turn the car into an infernal machine that will turn upon its master and destroy him.

The car offers endless possibilities to the assassin. It has an electrical nervous system, which can be tapped at any terminal switch or sensor to initiate an explosive chain of electromechanical killing device.

Getting in. Gone are the days of easy access to the hood compartment of a car. It may be necessary to open the door to get at the hood latch—but fortunately there's no fender and structural work, so that means it may be necessary to tilt a car if the type the subject is using to see how his damage is achieved. Fortunately, intelligent "fishing" will open the car. The lock can be taken off with a screwdriver, the passenger side of turned with a flat head screwdriver, and stuck screwdriver down into the keyway, which can then be trapped by a wrench and twisted to open the door lock. A screwdriver can replace the damaged one once the car has been opened (if deemed necessary).

The assassin must decide whether he intends to kill the subject by direct or indirect action. Direct action normally means access to high explosives and detonators and a remote module. Three sticks (at least) of dynamite are positioned first to the fire wall under the hood, a detonator lead is attached to the primer (forming of the distributor, and the other lead is aligned clipped to a clean projection such as a frame bolt. Ignition materials, such as the subject in front of the wheel, and death results from shock and gross injury. A satellite car could be parked alongside the subject and detonated remotely with a garage door opening receiver hooked up to initiate the explosive charge. The charge can be directed by packing it into the door and backing it with a sheet





# LEAD BOOT BLASTER

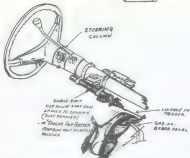


Diagram of the Lead Boot Blaster, showing the main parts and the lever to operate the gas and oil inlet.

## LESSON 56. FIGHTING WITH FIRE

A fear of fire and burning is primitive in all species. The fury for rage is the perfect weapon of both humans and animals. Humans have always kept the savage beasts at bay, and through development of war predates even the Greek Fire of the Byzantines. From fireworks and incendiaries to the modern flame during World War I, rocket launchers and napalm were introduced towards the end of World War II by the Germans, and became considered personal weapons.

This lesson will attempt to deal with the last group of weapons, in which fire is used not to maim or kill as a weapon and destroy the subject in order to use full blown close combat techniques. These weapons will not incinerate the subject, although he might die from inhalation of the flames, which will starve his lungs and deprive him of oxygen. His body fat may catch on fire and support its own combustion. Injuries, even the most minor of cases will cause blisters and lead to infections. Skin damage can be quite heinous and require years of treatment.

The most important aspect when using fire against individuals is the need to wet down the subject with the fuel prior to ignition, as this will allow the liquid to seep in and spread under the clothing. A big ball of flame is frightening, but even as it burns it is in the process of consuming itself, and might only scare or box the subject rather than incapacitate him. Since most of the following devices are one shot items, it is necessary to create the best conditions for application.

### THE HOT SHOT

| Materials Required:                                          | Cost           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| One can of styrene foam, 1 liter "quick start" <sup>**</sup> | \$3.75         |
| One spray can paint (any color) Spray Gun <sup>**</sup>      | 4.25           |
| One 3-lb barbecue lighter (Matchless <sup>®</sup> )          | 3.75           |
| Light weight jacket, 30" x 40" (max) (box) (CLO)             | 30             |
| Two 6-12 x one half inch bolts with nuts                     | 05             |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                                 | <b>\$11.10</b> |

<sup>\*</sup>Made in Canada

<sup>\*\*</sup>Made in Japan





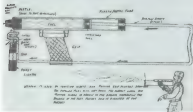
Operation: By pulling the trigger, the spring can propel up the de-pressed piston which compresses combustion of the start fluid. A stream of fuel then flows out of the nozzle. After a preliminary setting, the hot fluid is released for adjustment and the flow is adjusted by means of the nozzle. When the nozzle is closed, the spring returns the piston to the original position and the trigger is again activated. At a certain time, the piston returns to the original position and the nozzle is closed. The nozzle is closed by means of the trigger.



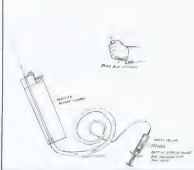
Firing the Hot Shot



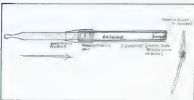
Aerosol Fast Flame Thrower.



Flame weapon.



Long-range miniature flame thrower.



Coffin rail.





but the blades have to be removed and panted to return the poison. The "blood pump" of modern knives and bayonets is a natural place for holding poison, but it was time to be cut into the blades of most knives in the time of an ancient V. so that the stabbing act scrapes the poison from these notches and it is removed mostly a mile. The sword-knives designs for poison carriers accompany this chapter, and the reader can easily visualize their application. Historically, the poison used today differs in the way in the modern variety. Modern poisons rubbed into the blade. This does not require, but was used in a spot with the single-pointing narrow-pointed sword.

As the poison was not used, although I must as effectiveness as a bullet point. I certainly, this does not make side effects when applied to a wound. It is possible to cause a wound and used by a party treated with a blade, but the wound is in the body as with a violent attack and the attendant risk of infection is high as a result.

Rapier is derived from the Latin word "rapier" (Christoph), is a "one scratch means death" poison, implicated in the Markov killing and is quite common worldwide in that it is administered by a poison dagger.

Treatment of poison dagger wounds has to be suspected initially as in fact being a "lethal" the English Queen who reorganized her husband in a Crusade against the Muslims, worked the poison from her wounds into her own mouth as one would expect very soon and the man-games continue as that the wound is an extremely high to be expected in a subject or in following some serious procedure lowering the temperature of the body to lower circulation until medical aid can be found.

Common poisons such as potassium or sodium cyanide can be pressed into sharpened pencils and placed into various of knife blades. Even tobacco paste smeared on a blade will have a deleterious effect on a wound and the suspect's system. Wooden and aluminum knives and daggers because of their porous, do serve as poison carriers.

Unlike the standard knife attack, the poison dagger attack must leave the broken point or blade in the wound. The blades have been designed and preserved in a dagger that. The ideal attack is a walk-by job and most is a slashing attack with rapid retreat to get it over with as quickly as possible rather than a fight. Both the slasher and the speed attack have their place.

OUTSIDE GROUND BRASS TUBING -

SPRUE SOLDER -

COILING CLAMPS -

POISON DART

POISON



TRAC THREAD

LOCK SEAL

POISON DART TUBING - POISON  
DART TUBING - POISON

Poison dagger

OUTSIDE GROUND BRASS TUBING

SPRUE SOLDER

POISON

TUB HUB



- WOOD

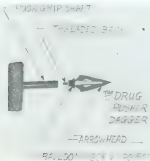
POISON DAGGER

- POISON PLASTER SEAL

Poison dagger



Tulean dagger with poison channels



Drug gather dagger





POISON DAGGERS



Figure 1. A long, thin, cylindrical object, likely a medical device, lying horizontally on a dark surface. The object has a slightly wider, flared end on the right side. The background is dark and textured.



Figure 2. A long, thin, cylindrical object, likely a medical device, lying horizontally on a dark surface. The object has a slightly wider, flared end on the right side. The background is dark and textured.

This device went into the line of using percussion caps and nipples in a 300-watt version. The simplicity of these devices and their current construction makes it black powder worthy and remnants make them an ideal choice for the museum on fire.

The caps caught back came together to the tape punches in those caps used in the old cap guns. There was a sufficient amount of fulminate in some old paper caps to make a crude or propellant action. In a pinch they can substitute for percussion caps by placing them over the nipple and holding the caps in place with a piece of foil wrapper. The paper caps can be cut from the roll with a circular paper punch.

Match lock igniter can be updated by using a real match as the fly's jaw, the strike card acting as a trigger. The wooden safety match would be reduced forward and down by a rubber band. This type of model was made by a prison inmate in an aborted escape attempt.

Years ago, kids began to imitate the space race by building their own rockets. A few home made rockets made from expended CO<sub>2</sub> cartridges failed with match heads and were used to the basement bomber head lines of that period. The devices usually exploded with sad results for the youngsters. Such devices are used to substitute mini cremators and such made so long as the device is modelled and treated as a small gun and not a toy. Epoxy ball bearings to the exterior and use a length of cotton fuse (from black powder suppliers). Specific illustration follow.



# ALL-WAYS GRENADE ca.1870 (percussion cap)

All-ways grenade

## HITGUN



## IMPROVISED S.O.E. PENGUN. .31 CAL.

Hitgun

# "MATCHO" PEN BOMB



## PEN: ULTIMATE "MATCHO"

Pen stuffed with match heads. Push button plunger pushes match head across piston (match bar) compression tube igniting lit match heads within the pen. Actually used in U.S. Penitentiary



Disassembled (top): A common condition



A reusable tank, the dagger can be used free of gas



*STRIKE 3*

A triple threat weapon: can dig, pierce and grapple. A simplification of Mr. Lagarde's  
 Pezzer's "Close Combat Weapon."



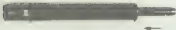
Agustín and Enrique, 1940s, photo: Benjamín



LAPEL DAGGER  
S.O;E.



Lapel dagger S.O.E. - Army, mounted on a wooden stand.



*Standard Service Truckee® 1991*

Run 501 with a phillips head pen (the one with the Phillips head pen  
phone needle)



50 E. dart gun with compass



50 E. dart gun ready for loading



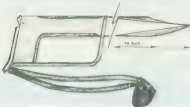
50 E. dart gun disassembled





# CUTAPULT: MODIFIED FLIPCAT

- ARROWS
- MARBLES
- STEEL BALLS



Cutapult modified Flipcat

10,000 B.C. - a prehistoric site with evidence of human habitation. The site is located on the north side of the river, just below the mouth of the river. The site is located on the north side of the river, just below the mouth of the river. The site is located on the north side of the river, just below the mouth of the river.



Figure 1



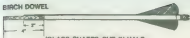
Figure 2



Figure 3

# TAKE-DOWN ARROW

BIRCH DOWEL



GLASS SHAFTS CUT IN HALF



USE WITH SLING WEAPONS

21

**ZING SHOT** THE NEW  
HUNTING SLING-SHOT  
THAT SHOOTS ARROWS, TOO.

25¢  
plus  
mail

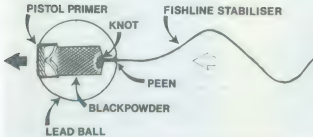
Complete Set  
A complete hunting  
sling shot, with an adjustable arrow  
rest, and a carrying case. The  
sling shot is made of the finest  
materials and is guaranteed to  
shoot straight and true. 25¢  
plus 5¢ shipping and handling.  
All orders shipped within 24 hours.

Dept. P, Zing Mfg. Co., 10141a, 101st Avenue, Calif.

2 is 1 Zingshot.



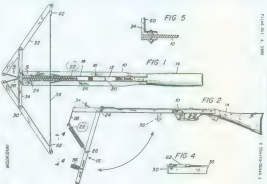
# EXPLOSIVE AMMO: SLINGSHOT- MUSKET.



Printed at 4, 1906

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2 Sheets—Sheet 1



Robert W. Crowe



Mr. R. Blair holding the arrow.



Mr. R. Blair holds the arrow, long, straight, and thin. Photo courtesy of the  
Bowie |



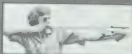
Com Bow Sling

The Com Bow Sling is a new type of sling which can be used for shooting darts or regular BBs.



The Com Bow Sling is a new type of sling which can be used for shooting darts or regular BBs.

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## The Com Bow Sling.

Julio Ramon with underwater pistol, which can fire darts or regular BBs. The Amphibian Gunner: Frederic S. Stevens, Jr.





## Rubber-Powered **\*WRIST-ROCKET** **SLING BOW**

Two weapons in one —  
Easily converted to shoot pellets

Powerful, accurate, for small game, fish or targets at 125-yard range. Gives all the thrills of conventional archery at much lower cost. Loads indefinitely, portable, lightweight, easy to handle and store without instruction. Over weight of 30 lbs.



- reaching both hands into the wound to grasp the heart muscle and draw it out of the body. Deaths are rare under such conditions.
- (d) In humans to learn it is necessary that 5% percent of the body's surface must be burned. Each leg, head, arm, and head represents 5 percent of the body area and the chest and back is 10% (thus 10% percent). In a single 10 minute exposure and head and arms burned then 10 percent of the body area is involved and progress to the survival stage. Both legs and chest must be spared to permit body area in skin, fat, nerves, and other organs would result from infection and loss of fluid.
- (e) The use of body armor has given rise to a rethink in targeting of humans. The legs, upper thighs, armpits, and the neck and shoulder are added to the chest area as the new arm points. In defense the VIP is to be protected against weapons that are used to present a target. Then equipment like vest and armor has been used to protect. Plastic, vaporizing have impregnating plastic rubber into the fabric of fabric, polymer woven for many years. The material is suspended from a support which is attached to the chest wall. Kevlar is similar rubber, woven, can be substituted in the fabric to protect high risk personnel with a square foot of body armor that gives the personnel, implanted under the skin. It makes the material need to show any external protrusion.
- (f) Kevlar panel is made by high strength fibers, woven, is joined into a mesh and a mesh of fibers to create high blocks and segments. After casting an initial shape it can then be heat formed to the contours of the body which is a suit collar. In each a shape it is not like a mesh as a relevant weapon. By cooling the object for a few moments it will assume its original shape as it retains a "memory" of its last form and will return to it. The fabric will give, stretch, tear, and even melt but stretches and can be sharp edged to produce cuts, slashes and stab wounds.
- (g) Kevlar and aramid are carbon fibers, fibers, fibers, and even kevlar blocks are often shaped with their form than into shape to the human frame. Here is approximately only a third the weight of mild steel and yet a half the strength in its capacity to absorb the

shock of a sudden load. Bone is three times stronger than timber. The hardest tissue of the body is the cranial bone that requires a blow of 660 pounds to fracture it. The best a karateka can manage is around 200 pounds. Wet, homogeneous bones such as exist within the body do not respond to blows as do masonry or wood.

- (h) When using ether (from auto ignition spray) or chloroform on a subject, the attacker should apply the handkerchief until the subject's eyes no longer blink. This is the signal that the subject is unconscious and he will suddenly go limp.
- (i) By pulling down the lower eyelid (like the obscene Italian move) of the subject an icpick can be thrust under the eye to the brain and the wound site covered by skin folds.
- (j) Oddball ammo: Shoot the subject with a meteorite from a muzzle loader. (Accidental death.) Cauterize wound entrance.
- (k) Attach a microphone to a command detonated bomb. When you hear the subject's voice you may be sure.
- (l) Fun with x-ray scanners: Outline the form of a pistol or hand grenade with white lead paint upon a sheet of cardboard and place it under the lining of the ultrathin attache cases. Examiners will go crazy trying to find the item concealed within a space so limited. To thwart x-rays, pack item within ball bearings, which scatter x-rays, or embed the item to be disguised within lead such as a candlestick. Charge the inside of your suitcase with radioactive paint; or white lead once again as a marking medium this time. Check results before using operationally.
- (m) Safety razor blades (those with one edge) can be clamped between the teeth and held within the mouth. By releasing pressure on the blade within the teeth the blade can then be pushed forwards with the tongue, simultaneously opening the lips and hating the teeth with the blade now held rigidly by the teeth once more. The technique is to use this in a kissing or embracing situation and to slash either the lips (superior and inferior facial secondary arteries) or the throat (external carotid artery). The blade is sharp enough



to cause a spectacular wound before its effects are noticed. Try to slash at all times along the length of a blood vessel. (Slashed wrists should be administered along the arm vessels, not across them, for sure results.) In the throat slash, the subject's arms can be pinned by the embrace.

### *Kill Without Joy!*



Razor wound which was responsible for death of subject.



Only photograph extant of liberated pistol in possession of Chinese guerrilla.  
World War II photo by Dr. John Brunner.

